PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8;
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,645—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
13th Nov.	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6985
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6523
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	6284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6985
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. 1905.
KARKA	4,246	Seiller	28th Dec. ,,
NERA	5,876	Schultz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	22nd Feb ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 545, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1ST 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
A	City of Bombay	4649	Snow	19th Oct.	31st Oct.	13th Nov	18th Nov
B	Prome	3580	*M'Kay	2nd Nov	14th Nov	28th ,,	3rd Dec
B	Branksome Hall	4500	*Hood	11th ,,	23rd ,,	7th Dec	14th ,,
A	City of Karachi	5600	Collin	21st ,,	2nd Dec	16th ,,	20th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	20 Nov. 10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Dutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	21 Nov. 4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	23 Nov. 9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie
LISBA	2170	Frid.	24 Nov. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 20th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH,

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 8th Dec. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
16th November, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Grezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 157

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. 1905.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,035	25th Dec. ,,
*† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 625. Saloon Rs. 510

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Love	6,000	26th Nov. 1905

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Jan. 1906.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Connection with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	16th Dec. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1906.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent
Hornby Road, No. 59.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" etc., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 16 per year including postage.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,

THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

HAM AND BACON,

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER. 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ART SILVERWARE.

IF you want ARTISTIC Silverware and Goods that are solidly made to last a life-time inspect our collection of

OUR NOVELTIES are of SPECIAL ORIGINAL ATTRACTIVE AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS FOR THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.

SILVER CALENDARS.
SILVER CACHON BOXES.
SILVER CANDLESTICKS.
SILVER CHRISTENING SETS.
SILVER MUGS.
SILVER CIGAR and CIGARETTE BOXES and CASES.
SILVER CUPS, BOWLS and SHIELDS.
SILVER SPIRIT FLASKS.
SILVER FLOWER and FERN POTS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER LAMPS.
SILVER MANICURE SETS.
SILVER TOILET REQUISITES COMBS BRUSHES, MIRRORS &c.
SILVER MUFFINEERS and SALT CELLARS.
SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
SILVER TEASETS.
SILVER SWEET DISHES,
SILVER VASES.
&c., &c., &c.,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT is notified for the information of the Public that the PUBLIC RECEPTION of HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO will take place at the Apollo Bunder immediately after the DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Curzon at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 18th inst.

R. J. KENT A. M. I. C. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

MOTOR CARNIVAL.

OWING to the paucity of ENTRIES the Committee have decided that NO CARNIVAL will be held in connection with the Fair on the 18th inst as previously Advertised.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons	Capt.	To sail
* BUNDESRATH.....	2036	Ulrich	4th Dec.
SOMALI.....	2655	Winkler ..	18th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

21, Mellows Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1905.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY FOR LIGHTING AND POWER.

FROM THIS DATE the Company will SUPPLY ELECTRIC current continuously throughout the 24 hours. Applications for supply should be addressed to the Company at its Offices, Canada Building, Hornby Road.

F. C. RIMINGTON.
Managing Director.

16th November, 1905.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

I, MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI, Agent of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE that in consequence of the PURCHASE of the S. S. "CLAN GRAHAM," by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., from The Clan Line Steamers Limited a Joint Stock Company having their Registered Office in Glasgow, I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the said Steamship "Clan Graham" of Glasgow Official Number 93343, and Tonnage 2934-47, Registered Tonnage 1857·39 tons, heretofore owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., for permission to change her name to "MAJIDI" and to have her Registered in the New Name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.

ANY OBJECTION to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within Seven Days from the appearance of this Advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this Seventeenth day of November, 1905.

MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI,
Agent, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Registered Office of the Company No. 3 Forbes Street Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., when the Resolution posted to the Shareholders by a Circular will be proposed,

By Order of the Board,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th November, 1905.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Printers and Publishers, Madras, beg to announce that they have made arrangements to issue SOUVENIR ALBUMS descriptive of the Tour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales through India and Burma.

Two Albums will be issued in April, 1906, which will be a record and souvenir of the Royal Tour.

No. 1 Album will contain a descriptive narrative of the Tour and upwards of 200 Illustrations. Price Rs. 10.

No. 2. Album, in addition to the above, will contain 200 or more extra Illustrations chastely and strongly bound. Price Rs. 20.

The No. 1 Album will also be

ISSUED IN FORTNIGHTLY PARTS,

the first Part appearing at the end of November. These Parts can be subscribed to in advance for Rs. 10 for six Parts, or will be sold at Rs. 2 per Part as issued.

PICTURE POST CARDS, illustrating the principal events of the Tour will be published at intervals. Price As 2 each, or Rs. 5 for a set of 60 Post Cards. Orders should be registered at once.

HIGGINBOTHAM. & CO.,
Madras.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.
SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (gun fire) on MONDAY, 27th November, 1905, for the supply of about 400 tons SOUTH HETTON SMITHY NUTS for twelve months from January 1st to December 31st, 1906.

(1) A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
(2) Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road on payment of Rs 2.
(3) The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
(4) The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
(5) Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instruction of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th November, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p. m. (gun fire) on FRIDAY, the 24th November, 1905, for the supply of about 13,650 tons STEAM COAL for twelve months from January 1st to December 31st, 1906.

(1) A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the Tender.
(2) Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
(3) The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coal." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
(4) The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
(5) Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
(6) The Tender must state whether English or Indian coal is offered and give the name of the colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th November, 1905.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced BILL CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Apply Box 571 N., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry. WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1331A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 1, and Mofussil Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established, 1878.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hayde. Apply "L" care of "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, gives all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. To subscribers in Bombay 1 Re is to the Mofussil.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Pumps and Co., Ld., at Rs 8-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 8-4-0 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charges extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, next to Mr. James Pearse, and above the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, without reserve to the highest bidders, the remainder of a consignment selected and sent by Mr. M. Z. Martin of Kobe of Japanese curiosities just landed ex s. s. "Simla," and "Tientsin" consisting of:—

Awata, Awaji, Ishikaki, Kyomidzu, Satsuma, and Korean vases, Koros, jardiniers, pedestals, flower bowls, umbrella stands, real gold figures, milk and chocolate jugs, tea sets, tobacco jars with covers, bon bon boxes, plates, buttons, antimony vases, inkstands, cloisonne umbrella handles and buckles, lacquered work such as oil painted panels, trays, handker-chief and glove boxes, work boxes, photo frames, oil painted pictures and screens, pieces of silk, silk fans, photo frames, pin cushions, handker-chiefs, lady's silk kimonos, bamboo fishing rods, umbrellas, fish tooth figures, leather hand bag and pocket books etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF MARBLE STONES AND SLABS OF THE BOMBAY MARBLE FACTORY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 18th inst., 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Marble Factory, to close account the following, consisting of Italian white marble thick and thin slabs, black lined white ready sawn pillars, black and spotted thick and thin slabs (rarely to be had), white large and small blocks polished rose and yellow marble blocks, sundry slabs, pro-mier stone, table slabs, &c.

Indian Macarana blocks of first and second numbers Jeasalmer yellow marble blocks and slabs. Madrasi slabs, earthern slabs, polishing stone, Jacks, implement, &c.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Foras Road opposite the Iron Foundary, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. A. Wilcox & Co., Chemists and Druggists, consisting of Medicine in bottles and Jars, patent Medicine, surgical instruments large size English glass Jar with covers glass door cupboard show cases, shelves, stands etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH OIL PAINTINGS IN SUPERB GILT FRAMES BY FAMOUS ARTISTS.

On MONDAY, the 20th Inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs Thomas Cook & Son ex S. S. Lugu, the following valuable oil paintings—

Subjects.	Artists' Name.
Summer Time.	R. Ducat.
Autumn.	R. Ducat.
A Summer night.	O. B. Carvis.
A Gloomy October morning.	O. R. Carvis.
A Southern Beauty.	O. R. Banda.
Evening Twilight on the River Seine.	R. Felisa.
Moon-rise on the Lake of Geneva.	R. Felisa.
The Family.	G Duclere.
The strife for food.	G Duclere.
The new Lord Mayor.	G Albona.
September in the Forest of Fontainebleau.	G A Plessing.
The Brides Dream.	F B W Loring.
The End of the day in Black Forest.	B Lambert.
Sweet Seventeen.	O Vazaro.
Contemplation.	O Vazaro.
Preparing of the meal.	Alph Fessler.
Near Pama Sons.	W Halm.
On the Golden Horn.	W Halm.
A big buyer.	F Olina.
Still Life.	O Herrisball.
The Black Smith.	K Majhellon.
On the Aviary of Versailles.	G Borgelli.
Fruit Piece.	L Hauser.

The above are on view.

SALE OF ONE NEW 6 H.P. DE DION ENGINE MOTORCAR.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, sell by public Auction at their Rooms at 2 p.m., by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Edgar Bloxham, the undermentioned:—

One new 6 h. p. De Dion engine 3 seated motor car, in perfect order.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrah, cupboards, chest of drawers, double bedstead.

By order of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Mrs. E. J. Brennan.

Gold albert chain, diamond and pearl lady's ring, earrings, brooch, gold open face watch, rings, lady's hunting watch, lady's chain, etc.

Also on account and at the risk of Mrs. M. A. Tennent—Gold ring earrings.

Also on account and at the risk of Mr. F. C. Meyer—Gold ring set with diamonds and rubies.

Also on account and at the risk of Mr. T. E. Laurent—Gold rosary of ivory and coral beads, gold necklet and bracelet and chain.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 light dog cart,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE PEOPLE'S FAIR now being held on the Esplanade, in honor of the Royal Visit.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadhur M. C. Marzban the Hon Secretary Fair Sub Committee, Royal Visit Fund, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co and Co will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst at 11 A.M on the premises, the materials of the whole fair which comprises,—

About 200 stalls with decorations each 12 or 10 feet 2 big entrance gates each 60 or 40 feet, on which a heavy initial outlay has been made, 4 minarets diameter 2 1-2 feet, erected on teakwood posts,

1 large fountain with basin 40 feet in diameter built with lime masonry, with brass globe, figure and other basins, also the office, bandstand, stages in the Cafe chantant, native theatres, flags, posts banners, flower pots tube and a large lot of other wood-work and fairy lamps.

A deposit of 50 p c will be required at the time of sale and the things to be cleared away within four days from the day of sale,

BONA FIDE SALE,

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the a "Kleebiett" Mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hill (opposite the Post Hall) the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room drawing-room bedroom and office room furniture by Mackenzie Roberts and Wimbridge and others, fine glassware and crockery ware incandescent gas hanging and bracket lamps first rate pictures and engraving wire proof lamps Persian carpets etc the property of T J Ward Esq

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Mahomed Buildings, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Messrs Singer & Co., by order of the Trustees, the Valuable, and handsome Solid black wood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture, of the best make and workmanship made to order, consisting of carved, picturesque, black wood cabinet; solid, teakwood, marble-top large sideboard and teapoys, drawing room safes with horse hair and silk in seats; rich cut glass ware by Treachers; stone China Crockery ware; real Bohemian flowered dessert services with fruit studies; handsomely chased ruby colour Sweetmeat bowls and dishes stand, embossed with dessalo-work; beautifully cutted ruby colour Liquor stand with sweet mounts; genuine solid nickel metal best Plated ware by Bilkington's of Sole Engraving dumb bell real Bronze Statue on stand exhibited in Paris Exhibition; drawing room old China Wall-plates; real porcelain Cabinet ornaments and figures under shades, including the beautiful statue of Queen Elizabeth on horseback; porcelain, China and Ivory table ornaments; wardrobes of mahogany and teak lamps by Hinks and Defries Singer's sewing machine on stand; complete English stone of Newness; tree ship in case made of late Sir Henry Norman, &c.

The property of a deceased.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shangai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. ,, 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... ,, 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchwang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS Of CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,	
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON	
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,	
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.	
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE	
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,	
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN	
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,	

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING
AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,, ,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,, ,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,, ,,	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

MILL ENGINE FOR SALE.

ONE PAIR of COMPOUND CORLISS CONDENSING ENGINES by Benjamin Goodfellow. Cylinders 24 inch & 44 in by 4 foot stroke. 90 to 100 pounds pressure. 65 R. P. M., 500 I. H. P.

One DYNAMO & HIGH SPEED ENGINE for 350 16 Candle power lamps, 105 Volts 178 Amperes.

All in good order & regularly working till recently discarded on the introduction of electric motor drive. The property of the Bangalore woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ld., Bangalore, where they may be seen. Apply to

J. HERBERT DUNKERLE

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD WHO SUFFER FROM

RHEUMATISM

SHOULD USE

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION.

IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Price Re. 1.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & CO.,

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY

BOTHER these BOOTS, I haven't used them for a month and they are gone. Trying economy by going to the Market mistake. Try JOSEPH IVAN and Co., 13 Tamarind Lane, Bombay, the right place for footwear.

F. & C. OSLER.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

BOMBAY,

AND AT

CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM,

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain R G Dagge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dagfred (69 tons, Captain O M Milberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok. 1st November with a cargo of timber.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Dagfred s	Milberg	Bangkok, Nov 1

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Dumra s	De don	Persian Gulf
	Wartenfels s	Bode	Hamburg, &c
	Laudaura s	Dagge	Calcutta, &c

The steamer City of Bombay, for Marseilles, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Names.	From
12	Lindula	R G Dagg	Rangoon
	Silesia	Lode stobele	Japan
13	Amaryllis	G W Lash	Colombo
	Alala	J Farmer	Colombo
	Duneara	J Graham	Singapore
	Florican	A Work	Bhaunagar
	Lord Kelvin	J T Beckerleg	Bassein
	Ormidale	J Hamilton	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

14	Khalif	J H Middleton	Hongkong
	Onda	F Iton	Bombay
	Uganda	J G Cunningham	
	Azalea	J Henderson	River Plate Ports

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, left Kobe for Bombay on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORT.—Nov. 16.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—150 cwts buffalo horns Esmail Sewjie 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2 1 cwts myrabollams Arjion Khimjie; 150 cwts horns P Esmail 25 cwts wax L M Rawji

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—3000 cwts cotton seed K Runchordas; 3188 cwts Castorseed Nansie Khairaz and Co; 50 bale hump Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—3213 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—2 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales wool B Hurbhum 23 bales wool D Nagji

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—3000 cwts linseed John Fachiri 325 tons old iron C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 2001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 5342 cwts linseed 100 bales cotton and 3809 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros 3000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton New Mofussil Co; 985 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co

FOR ANTWERP

Kt Bachelor s—1000 cwts manganese re Kiddle and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Olympia s—990 cwts wheat 7 00 cwts gingellyseed and 990 cwts linseed J Fachiri

City of Bombay s—3960 cwts gingellyseed and 2970 cwts wheat for Fachi I

Diego Suarez s—108 0 cwts wheat John Fachiry

FOR HONGKONG.

Glenlie s—1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

Capri s—35 cwts Kishmiss P Soorjie and Co; 450 bales twist Talati and Co; 100 bales twist M Essabhoy 50 bales twist The Mitson B Kaisha

FOR SHANGHAI

Glenlie s—300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist the Mitsen B Karshay

FOR KOBE

Glenlie s—5 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 15.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	83 3-4	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	101 3-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	29 1 4	= unchanged
2 months hence	29 5-8	= — 1 16
Spot in New York	63 1-4	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin	20 44	= + 1 4
New York Demand	4 85 3-4	= + 1-2

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4	per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 7-8	per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 3-4 per cent	= + 5-8
7 day market loans	3 5-8 per cent	= + 1-8

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000

Rs. 35'60	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 39'90	do	Bombay
Rs. 7'50	do	Madras
Rs. 82'10 at Is 4 1/32d.		

Minimum rate received 29 per cent. average rate 16'03

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 9'00	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 8'97	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras
Rs. 17'90 at Is. 4 1/16d.		

Minimum rate received 29 per cent. average rate 16'06

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 1,01,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000

Extra allotments nil.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 9 11 1-4 Nov. seller quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 42 3-4 Nov-Dec value firm

Yellow Cawnpore 43 3-8 N D buyers firm

Brown 4 1-4 + 1-4 Nov-Dec sellers firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 41 1-4 — 1-4 Nov-Dec done firmer

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 8 3-8 + 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5'94 plus 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 36,000. Futures closed steady.

Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'80	5'82	5'83
+3	+2	+2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5'89	5'92	5'93
+2	+2	+2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
5'95	5'96	5'97
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U S Ports	66,000
Do last year	56,000
Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Do do Continent	27,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11'05 — 25
Futures, month of Dec	10 53 — 15
Do do. Mar	10'86 — 17

a Advanced early through bull support and short covering but afterwards declined owing to official weather reports being considered favourable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-16 unchanged
Futures month of Feb	10'89 — 10
Do. do. May	11'16 — 13
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 15th Nov. 1905 :—

Cotton	2,403 bales.
Wheat	2,901 cwts.
Linseed	2,548 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	621 do
Gingellyseed	11,700 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	391 do
Castorseed	1,310 do
Rice	12,328 do
Myrabollams	917 do
Cottonseed	9,0 1 do
Mowraseed	2,845 do
Gram	1,965 do
Joowar	989 do
Maize	579 do

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. ready	1s. 4 1-4 to 9-32d
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do.	139 to 139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	148
Shanghai 30 do.	206
Japan 30 do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'6
1st Settlement, 1st December	98'6

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th	Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th	Aug.	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th	Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th	July	4 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	0	0
Forward Dec.	7	4	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	11	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	4	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firmer.

Ready	7	10	0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	28	12	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady but less doing.

Howree Khandeish	42	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	41	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady prices nominal.

White Delhi ready	5	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet
Estimated sales	10,000 bales
Imports	4,000

Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 78	5 80	5'84
—2	—2	—2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5'87	5 90	5'91
—2	—2	—2
May-June.	June July	July.-Aug.
5'93	5'94	5 95
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady, with a moderate enquiry at or about quoted rates. In the Suttah bazaar the following are the closing quotations :—

Bengals Fully Good January Rs. 191

Broach M. G. Good March " 245

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G. Good.	Dely.
Bengal H. G. (Ry. terms)	197	189	25th Dec
Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms	202	194	25th Nov
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	204	196	25th Dec
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	214		25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	205		25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	216		25th Jan
Karanja do. (M.-G.)			
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	220		" "
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	224		
Broach (M.-G.)	253	243	25th Mar
Muttia (M. G.)	215		Jan-Feb

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggur	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet but steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	88 7-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	29 1-4

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	1	0	81
Total plague deaths to date	304,755	26,291	
Same date last year	4	25	89

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

TIGHE-SEAGER—October 14, at St Joseph's Catholic Church, Bishop Stortford, by the Very Reverend O R Vassall-Phillips, C S S R, Major S M Tighe, 20th (D C O) Infantry, son of the late Major M J Tighe, 70th Regiment, to Catherine Winifred, youngest daughter of Osmund Seager, of the Admiralty, Whitehall, and 3 Girdler's Road, West Kensington.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ATKINSON—Nov. 15, at the Cama Hospital, Miss E Atkinson, Lady Superintendent, R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—A Hoddesdon, Herts, the wife of Captain W E Scott-Monorieff, M D, Indian Medical Service, a son.

DEATHS.

CROXSON—November 12, at Allahabad, Arthur Alfred Croxson, Guard, East Indian Railway, after a short and painful illness, age 20 years 3 months and 17 days.

HARLAND—Nov mbr 11, at Meerut, of enteric fever, Margaret Evelyn, daughter of the Rev A A and Mrs Harland, Harefield, Vicarage, Uxbridge.

STRONG TEETH

must of a necessity be sound teeth and sound teeth come of care and preservation. The strengthening of the gums is a valuable factor and the constant use of ARECA TOOTH PASTE ensures this. By so strengthening it enables the teeth to perform their allotted duty, thus bringing about perfect mastication prevents many a trifling illness, and not a few serious ones, by minimising the work of the stomach.

Price per pot, Re. 1.

Per tube, 8 annas.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE CHEMISTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 9m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 2-2m., 1-53s. Low water, 8-6m., 7-48s.

P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 3rd inst., due to arrive at noon.

Arrival of Lord and Lady Minto per mail steamer, and landing at Apollo Bunder.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences on Monday the 20th inst.

MOTOR CARNIVAL.—Owing to the paucity of entries the Committee have decided that no carnival will be held in connection with the Fair, on the 18th inst. as previously notified.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	Chariot Race	E Paul
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton	A Herman
Valse	Florodora	C Kiefert
Selection	La Cinambula	Bell ni
Polka	La Pompadour	J Riviere
Caprice	Popyland	F A Folhurst
Cake Walk	Hot Stuff	J Airlie Dix
Galop	La Course	F Ziegler

ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION.—The examination of candidates for the office of Advocate of the High Court Commenced at the High Court on Wednesday and will continue till to-day. The examiners are the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, and Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law. The following candidates appeared at the examination :—Messrs Vinayak Krishna Rajwade, Gajanan Martund Gupte, Bhulabhai J. Desai, G. G. Nadkarni, Hormusjee M. Mehta, Krishnarao Vencoba Desai, and A. A. Chitre.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th November :—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 119, dated 30th October saying that the Port Trustees are to be congratulated that the receipts for the fifth year in succession are higher than those of the previous year and that despite some disappointment in connection with the progress on the New Docks Works, a satisfactory start has been recorded and directing that copies of the Report and of the Resolution should be forwarded to the Under Secretary of State, the Government of India and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Resolution Recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Nov 1905.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Nov 1905	For week ending 3rd Nov 1904.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Nov 1904
Vessels piloted into harbour	28	707	19	663
Do. " out of "	19	568	25	675
Do. transported	14	489	12	541
Do. attended to	2	52	2	31
Do. warped	..	26	1	18

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P BUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 17.

RANGE.

It is notified for information that the Range at Santa Cruz will be available for practice class firing, etc on Sunday next the 19th instant.

By Order

A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.

Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRES NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 17.

Officers attending at the Apollo Bunder on the arrival of H E Lord Minto and at the departure of H E Lord Curzon will wear Summer Uniform (White) Review Order.

By Order,

G. D. PRICE, Captain,

Adjutant B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslows Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MONTHLY meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Corporation Hall, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, presiding.

ADDRESS TO LORD MINTO.

The President read the following letter to himself from the Chief Secretary to Government :—"With reference to my let er No. 6719, dated the 20th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that owing to the doubt as to the time at which the P. and O. s.s. Peninsular will arrive on the 17th instant and the consequent uncertainty as to the hour at which the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto will land, it will not be possible to arrange for the presentation of the address from the Municipal Corporation to His Lordship on that day. It would apparently be possible to arrange for the presentation of the address at the Secretariat on the morning of the 18th instant after Lord Minto's Commission has been read and he has taken his seat in Council, if that arrangement is agreeable to the Corporation. If that proposal be unacceptable, I am to suggest that possibly Lord Minto can arrange to receive the Corporation at some convenient hour at Government House."

The President added that since the receipt of the above letter, he had received from the Chief Secretary to Government another letter stating that His Excellency the Governor desired that the Municipal address should be presented to H. E. Lord Minto in public, and that His Excellency had made special arrangements by which the Viceroy-elect could receive the address on Saturday (to-morrow) morning at 8 o'clock at the Apollo Bunder on the occasion of the departure of Lord Curzon.

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

Dr. Dadachanjee, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that the Corporation sanction the expenditure of Rs. 10,370 to meet the cost of erecting an additional storey with a tiled roof over the Municipal Secretary's office. The sanction was granted.

ARTHUR ROAD OVER BRIDGE.

The meeting considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works department, on the subject of the provision of an over bridge across the G. I. P. Railway at Arthur Road, intimating that the Corporation's letter to him dated the 4th ult., would be placed before the Railway Board during their visit here on the 14th—16th instant and suggesting for the consideration of the Corporation, the desirability of their deputing either their President, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, or any other gentleman they might select, with full powers on their behalf to confer with the Railway Board on the subject of the incidence of the cost of constructing the Arthur Road Overbridge and several other overbridges required across the G. I. P. Railway in the City and Island of Bombay and to agree to any settlement which the Railway Board, after considering the views set forth in your letter, as also any further views which the representative that may be accredited by the Corporation may urge and also those of the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, may decide upon.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, it was resolved, to depute Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and the Honorable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimurliato confer with the Railway Board.

THE PLAGUE SERUM.

An exhaustive report from Dr. N. H. Choksey, Special Assistant Health Officer, on the observations made at the Maratha Hospital with Yersin Roux Serum in the treatment of plague was then considered.

On the motion of Mr. D. G. Padbye seconded by Dr. Dandeker, it was resolved to request the Commissioner to inform the Corporation what expenditure would be necessary to continue the serum treatment for one year.

The Corporation, after transacting some other business adjourned till Monday next.

ONE DAY'S RESPITE.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of an appeal preferred by Nurmahomed Karim, a Bhownagari, against his conviction on 5th October inst. by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate. Accused was convicted of cheating Tribhovandas Madan, a Bhownagari goldsmith, working in Bombay, of eight gold bangles, valued at Rs. 387, on 25th October, in a house in Bhajipala Street, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 400, which, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. He was further convicted of misappropriating the property in question to his own use, and sentenced to a nominal penalty of one day's imprisonment. It appeared that the accused ordered the bangles in the name of the wife of a well-known Khoja trader and took with him the complainant's man, Kuvarji Hemraj to the third floor of a house in the above street on the pretext of making payment for the articles there. He went inside the room with the bangles, and disappeared by a back door. When his stratagem was discovered, measures were taken for his arrest, and he was proceeded against. His defence was that he had gone to Kathiawar to bring down his wife to Bombay. The complainant bore him a grudge, because he had not paid to him Rs. 60 on a previous transaction. Mr. Karsondas convicted him and sentenced him as above. Against this order, the accused appealed on the 13th October last. On perusing the papers on 26th October, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston threw out the appeal in respect of the charge of cheating; but maintained there were grounds for injury with regard to the second sentence of one day's imprisonment on the charge of misappropriation, as the charge seemed to them to arise out of the same transaction of cheating, for which the accused had been already convicted. Yesterday, when the matter came on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, the sentence on the charge of criminal misappropriation was reversed by the Court.

THE FIRE AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY OFFICES.

POLICE REPORT.

Superintendent Grennan of the "A" Division of the Bombay Police, has yesterday submitted the following official report of the fire at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Offices :—

"Wednesday, at about 4 40 a. m., the Head Office Building of the B. B. & C. I Railway, situated near the Church Gate Railway station, was discovered to be on fire. Shortly after that hour the Fire Brigade arrived and commenced operations. They succeeded in controlling the fire at about 8 a. m. The fire broke out in the centre portion of the building and spread along the north and east of the building. Considerable damage has been done, both by fire and water, and is estimated at about nine lakhs of rupees. Shortly after the fire broke out Brigadier General Greenfield came on the scene and called for the troops at Marine Lines, and the troops stationed in the camps, and set them to work. A party of the Royal Navy under Lieutenant Allen also turned out and helped considerably. The Naval and Military parties rendered valuable service, and prevented the damage from being greater. Enquiries as to the cause of the fire are being made."

A FALSE ALARM.

AT 5-45 p. m. last evening, there was renewed excitement at the scene of the recent fire at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices. On repairing to the spot it was ascertained that the excitement which prevailed was the outcome of a misunderstanding. It appears that one of the railway office authorities had sent the "malee" of the office compound to ask the lascars of the Fort Fire Brigade Station to come up to the ruins to render assistance of some kind, and this was misconstrued by the "malee" into a message that the steamer was required immediately on the scene. With all speed Mr. Radcliffe got his engine out, only to find that his services were not required.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The following Races will be Sailed on Saturday next.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race Start at 2 45 p. m. Course No. 3 reversed.

Ships Boat Race (service Big) Start at 3 p. m. course No. 4 reversed.

Entries will be closed at 6 p m on Friday.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farrington Road, London, England.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Political Agent, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for four months from the 21st November

Lieutenant-Colonel G B. O'Donnell, Political Agent, Third Grade, on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. P. S. V. Fitz Gerald proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., on return to duty to be Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., on return to duty to be Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

Mr. M. C. Gibb, LL.B. (Cantab.), I.C.S., on relief to act as Commissioner, Central Division, vice Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., on return to duty to be Collector of Dharwar and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar District vice Mr. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S.

Mr. C. W. M Hudson, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Khandesh and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh District, vice Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Broach.

Mr. H. L. Painter, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and Chief Inspector of Factories, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S.

Mr. S. Rabsch, Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, has been allowed an extension of furlough up to the 30th April 1906, inclusive.

On return from leave Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, Assoc. M Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

Mr. W. H. White, C.E., Chief Engineer, Class I, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, Class II. permanent, and Chief Engineer Class II, sub. protem, on leave.

Pending the arrival of Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from leave, Mr. E. M. Proes, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, in addition to his own duties as Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation, vice Mr. J. R. Chapman, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, permanent and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade temporary rank, on leave.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron and Mr. C.B. Pooley, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, passed on the 6th November, an examination in Marathi according to the departmental standard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following moves of officers of the Royal Artillery have been ordered :—Captain Sweetenham, R. G. A., is posted to No. 62 Company, Captain Hart, from No. 51 Company has been transferred to No. 5 Depot, R. G. A., Captain Luke, R. G. A., has been appointed officiating Commandant of the 25th Mountain Battery, and Captain Keogh, R. G. A. officiating Commandant of the 24th Mountain Battery.

Brevet-Major Marsh, Lincolnshire Regiment, is posted to 2nd Battalion of his regiment on his vacating the appointment of Commandant of the Mounted Infantry School at Bangalore.

It has been decided that the training of officers of the reserve of officers for the current year shall be suspended pending further consideration of the subject.

Second-Lieutenant Sleigh, Gordon Highlanders, is transferred to the 5th Lancers.

Major J. Marker, D. S. O., Colderream Guards, is appointed A.-D.-C., to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Skinner, Worcestershire Regiment and Lieutenant Cruickshank, King's Own Scottish Borderers, are posted to the Burma and Eastern Commands respectively for appointment to the Indian Army.

GENERAL.

The following moves of officers of the Royal Artillery have been ordered :—Captain Swettenham, R.G. A., is posted to No. 62 Company ; Captain Hart from No 51 Company, has been transferred to No. 5 Depot, R.G.A ; Captain Luke, R. G. A., has been appointed Officiating Commandant of the 25th Mountain Battery ; and Captain Keogh, R. G. A. Officiating Commandant of the 24th Mountain Battery, Brevet-Major March, Lincoln Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment on vacating the appointment of Commandant of the Mounted Infantry School at Bangalore.

It has been decided that the training of officers of the Reserve of Officers for the current year shall be suspended pending further consideration of the subject.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

It has been decided by the military authorities that all reservists of the Northern Command, including those from plague-infected areas, to be called up for training during the coming cold weather in the event of the biennial training being due during the drill season of 1905-6. Reservists from plague-infected areas and their instructors are to be kept apart in a segregation camp for ten days, during which time they are to commence their course of instruction.

The following officers are granted leave out of India :—

Brevet Major W. Phibbs, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, one year on private affairs ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Templer, 25th Cavalry, one year on private affairs Lieutenant-Colonel M. Thompson, 24th Gurkha Rifles, an extension of leave until 11th May 1906.

The following officers are granted extension of leave :—

Major E. Gordon, 9th Lancers, until 18th January, 1906 ; 2nd-Lieutenant L. Ormrod, 12th Lancers, until 23 d April, 1906 ; Captain H. Laverton, 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, until 17th April, 1906.

Lieutenant H. Wood, 9th Lancers, embarked for India on the 8th instant.

Arrivals, Nov. 16.

Major W Napier, R A on furlo, from England

Captain E Colletts, 22nd P Infs, from England.

Lt J R Monteath, 125th Rifles, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Major F C Laing 12th Pioneers on leave from Jhansi

Lt-Col R F R Anderson, D J A G, on leave, from Poona.

Departures Nov. 16.

Capt A Haywood, 12th Lancers on duty, to Mhow.

Capt N E Filney, R H A, from leave, to Mhow.

Brig Genl, A W Bayley, I S College from leave to Deolali

Major H J M Marshall R E, from leave, to Nasirabad.

Major F C Laney 12th Pioneers, on furlo, to England.

Lt Owen Symons, Gloster Regt, from leave, to Ambala.

Cap. E Colletts, 22nd Pury, from furlo, to Peshawar.

Lt E C Gordoner, R Irish, on leave, to England

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and strengthening effects are Simply Magical (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle) Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist upon having "Condy's Fluid."

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THANKS TO CUTICURA IT IS ALL OVER NOW

"I was troubled with sore hands, so sore that when I would put them in water the pain would nearly set me crazy, the skin would peel off and the flesh get hard and break, with blood flowing from at least fifty places on each h

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on FRIDAY, the 17th November, 1905, from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M. and on SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1905, from 7 A. M. till 10 A. M. the APOLLO BUNDER will be RESERVED for Public purposes.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 16th November, 1905.

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THE following CHALLENGE has been advertised in 22 different Indian Newspapers for over a month without being accepted :—

E. J. LEE

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

will back a PANHARD-LEVASSOR MOTOR CAR (Horse Power to Horse Power) for reliability against any other make of Car in the World for Rs. 6,000 aside. No drivers barred. Distance 1,500 to 3,000 Miles.

The secret of successful Motoring is to purchase only reliable Cars.

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ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

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and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Modiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that unless invited to be present on the occasion of the departure of HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD CURZON of KEDLESTON, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E. Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 18th instant they will not be permitted to approach the Apollo Bunder on its vicinity after 7 A.M.

Ticket holders to the Mandap (erected at the Apollo Bunder) are requested to be in their places by 7-40 A.M., punctually.

Apollo Bunder will be closed to traffic at 7-30 A.M and Lundowne Road at 7-45 A.M.,

The following roads will be closed to traffic at the hours noted below till the cortege has passed :—

Chaupati & Gamdevi Road from 7 A.M.
Grant Road from 7-30 A.M.
Kalbadevi, Bhendi Bazaar & Parel Road from 7-25 A.M.
Esplanade & Rampart Roads from 7-30 A.M.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 16th November, 1905.

NOTICE.

FOR unavoidable reasons the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, for which invitations have been issued to MEET THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY and LADY CURZON and the VICEROY-DESIGNATE and the COUNTESS OF MINTO on the 17th instant has to be abandoned.

A RECEPTION to MEET THEIR EXCELLENCIES the EARL and COUNTESS of MINTO will be held on the 18th instant, at the same time and place. Invitations issued for the 17th hold good for the 18th instant.

By Order,
J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House,
Malabar Point, 14th November, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1905.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

WHILST Russia continues in a state of domestic disorder there is little hope of an Anglo-Russian Agreement being concluded, but satisfactory negociations are in progress. There is reason to believe that Germany will endeavour to stand in our way, but on the other hand French influence is being exercised in our behalf. It goes without saying that an Agreement must mean "hands off Afghanistan and Persia," much more than that the integrity of the Bosphorus must be maintained. We need have no fear as to Russian designs on India. But her aims in Persia come under a very different category. Russia has, by whatever means, become dictator in Persian affairs and cannot be expected lightly to waive her claims. We permitted her to ignore the provisions of the old Agreement, made in 1834, and re-affirmed in 1888, guaranteeing Persian integrity and we have permitted her to finance Persia to our detriment. Russia has lent her over three millions sterling and until that money is paid back, Russian influence must be predominant. How long that will be under existing conditions it is not possible to say, for Persia cannot repay the loans without borrowing elsewhere—a process which is specifically forbidden. Then, the so-called secret-protocol pledges Persia to permit the construction of no railways within her territories except by Russia, within a given number of years. The precise number of those years is apparently not known to the British Foreign Office. But whether few or many, Persia is the only country which suffers by the undertaking, for although we may not build Railways in Persian territory it is equally certain Russia cannot. She has more than she can manage in her own domestic affairs at present. Even if Russia were enjoying internal peace, she is not ready to extend her Railways beyond her own boundary. In the course of a few years, Persia will require more money which Russia will not be willing to supply, even if she can, without fresh conditions to which Persia might reasonably object, particularly knowing, as her Ministers do, that it is the simplest thing in the world for England to supply her with the railways so necessary to her development.

There is reason to believe that another five years must elapse before we see the close of the secret under tandin regarding Railways. For any Agreement with Russia to be of value to England, it must throw open the whole of Persia to exploitation, must provide equal rights for both. Russia, which at present monopolises the trade of Northern Persia must admit us, and in Southern Persia we must guarantee Russia equal rights, notwithstanding that our efforts latterly have aimed at driving Russian merchants out of the markets. Unless an Agreement, such as is contemplated, be concluded, we are certain to have much friction with Russia in the next few years. Persia, as we have said, will want more money and nothing is more probable than she will offer to hypothecate the Customs of the southern ports a security as she has already done those of the northern ports in connection with former loans. Then England would offer the strongest resistance—if at that time there be in power a Government which understands anything at all about Foreign politics and believes in something more than a Little England. The Shah might, as an alternative to the hypothecation of the Customs, offer Russia a Gulf port, when British interests would be threatened to an even greater degree. We do not, ourselves, wish to annex a single foot of Persian soil, but we should use every endeavour to prevent Russia's doing so. We could enter into no agreement with Russia which would give her the slightest increase of power or influence in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf. There are many people at Home who favour the admission of Russia to the Gulf, but we in India can tell them many reasons why they should not. An Anglo-Russian Agreement on the whole might perhaps be more advantageous to Great Britain than to Russia, except that it would ensure for her sufficient breathing time and leisure to devote to schemes for internal re-organisation.

THE SCHOLASTIC SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

It would be unfair to Mr. H. G. Wells, and, perhaps, equally unfair to the scholastic profession at home, to endeavour to summarise briefly the chief points of the tremendous indictment brought by the author against schoolmasters in a recent number of the "Westminster Gazette." As we understand Mr. Wells, he inveighs, not against particular points in the English scholastic system, but against the whole spirit that inspires the profession. At any rate, it is certain that the average product of the English Public Schools does not serve as a very striking testimonial to the merits of the system. The schoolmasters, who have taken up the cudgels for the profession display the most admirable taste and good humour in their replies. Their letters are perfect models of good breeding and manners; the writers are evidently sincere and honestly puzzled to account for Mr. Wells' lack of confidence in them, and their methods. But the gravamen of the charge is that the schoolmasters are out of touch with the work-a-day world and if further evidence of that fact were needed, it would be found in these letters. It seems to us that the nature of their calling makes it almost inevitable that the schoolmasters should be out of touch with the world. The live quite apart from ordinary mortals, never rub shoulders with any but scholars and colleagues. Is it to be wondered, then, that such a class should have their own standards, and that contact with their world—utterly unlike the real world—should give rise to ideas with which the average man has absolutely no sympathy. There is nothing novel in all this. Every profession breeds a special type of mind. The actor or the doctor does not see the world as the business man sees it, and they come in contact with the world far more than the important pedagogue. Although a change in this respect seems desirable we should be sorry to find that our sons had been taught to substitute the code of honour of the world for the present simple code of the school. The difficulty, it seems to us, is how to humanise the schoolmaster, without destroying his faith in the simple code of honour that, as a rule, he teaches his pupils so well. For the rest, it is merely a statement of fact to say that the schoolmaster, who endeavoured to put Mr. Wells' teaching in practice, to break through the system and display originality in his methods of teaching and training any pupils, would be instantly dismissed from his Public School in England.

THE "CLEAN SLATE."

LORD ROSEBERY, speaking at a recent Liberal Demonstration, in the Midlands, did not indulge in any very enthusiastic figures of fancy as to what the "coming Liberal Government" will do. He does not seem to have much admiration for, or to place a great measure of confidence in, the Liberal following. He regretted the somewhat truculent sections of the party who had menaced the coming Liberal Government as if they were likely to forget their promises. No sane Government, however, he assured his bearers would ever mortgage their time into the future without knowing what that future would contain. It would contain new exigencies and crying needs, and the later ones would be the more urgent and pressing, after all, which the Government would be called upon the deal with Therefore he was impenitent as regarded the doctrine of the "clean slate," because he held that they must clean their slate after ten years' absence from power, and write on it the few questions they would be able to deal with in the first sessions of a new Parliament. However, he could leave these to the responsibility of Liberal party. He wished to mention the questions of national education, temperance, housing, and relief of moritorius poverty and destitution, and the land question. So Lord Rosebery has begun already to fill his slate, feeling that ambiguity and reticence only spell distrust. He has even written upon it the word "Empire". It was, he observed, customary to assert that the Liberal party was not trusted in the outer regions of the Empire. He was not sure that was so, but he was certain that by their action the next Liberal Government would remove any vestige of distrust which might have been so created. The Empire was not either the discovery or the peculiar province of the Tory party. The interest in the Empire had been worked up by both parties in the State, by no one more, originally, than by Mr. William Edward Forster, who was so honoured and trusted a Minister in more than one Liberal Cabinet. Of course, there may be two opinions on that subject. But however it may be, it is evident if the Liberal party will only consent to be led by Lord Rosebery they will approach more nearly than ever before to the right to call themselves Liberals. Latterly they have been obstructionists rather than the progressionists they like to be considered.

LAW REFORM.

A LEGAL correspondent writing to a lay paper at Home finds fault with the Indian Law and with the English. So far as India is concerned he makes no suggestion. With regard to English to which he refers more particularly he says the great obstacle to reform, there, is the absence of general interest in the subject. In France, Sir Courtenay Ilbert told us a little time ago, a mere reference to a section of the Code would be appreciated even by a country audience. With the English the law is regarded as a mystery, It is not, as it was 300 years ago, a branch of the liberal education, a necessary training for the budding statesman Here at all events is a field in which the House of Lords might well do great public service without incurring the censure of any political party. But, with all the leisured talent which that assembly possesses, no layman ever ventures to intervene in a legal discussion. Indeed, the present Chancellor has for nearly twenty years had it all his own way, which, it is needless to say, is not the way of improvement. The writer expresses a pious hope that his successor will be strong enough to effect some substantial reform especially in bringing justice home to every man's door and in securing immediate trial for accused persons. He will need courage and perseverance, for he is not likely to find much encouragement from the lawyers of either party.

THE OUTLOOK IN BOMBAY.

THE agricultural outlook in the Bombay Presidency has in no way improved. Rain, of which there is now no hope, is generally wanted in several localities where fodder is growing scarce and growing crops are withering. Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kathiawar could all do with more moisture. Locusts have damaged crops in parts of Nasik, Poona and Satara, whilst crops are withering in various talukas of Broach, Surat, Nasik, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur, and Rewa Kantha, agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle generally are in good condition, except in parts of Karachi District and Belgaum. The water-supply so far is only deficient in parts of Surat, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kathiawar. Prices show a continued tendency to rise. The daily average of destitute persons in receipt of gratuitous relief is now in the neighbourhood of three thousand.

THE Hon. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, member of the Viceroy's Council, arrived at the Victoria Terminus, by the Punjab mail train yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the bungalow of the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Moldavia, with the homeward mails of the 11th instant, arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m., on November 15.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Mooltan, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Suez at 4-30 a.m. on November 16.

THE net imports of the precious metals into India during the first six months of the current financial year amount in value to Rs. 54,67,555 in the case of gold, and Rs. 3,91,61,087 in the case of silver.

A RESOLUTION issued yesterday, says that in the opinion of Government, the report of the Stamp Department, is evidence of satisfactory and efficient administration of the Department during the three years under review.

THE thanks of the Local Government are conveyed to the Maharaja of Balarampur, for a donation of Rs. 3,000 made by the Maharaja for effecting improvements in the Balarampur Hospital at Lucknow.

A PAMPHLET by Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, Director of the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on plague inoculation is to be circulated to all civil and medical officers in the Punjab. It is said to contain the latest and most complete information on the subject.

THE Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, the most representative Muhammadan body in the Punjab, has submitted a memorial to all the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Province praying for the retention of Urdu as the medium of instruction in the primary schools in every Division.

THE scheme for revising the system of Punjab-grown opium taxation, which had been submitted to the Government of India was returned by them for reconsideration, and has re-engaged the attention of the Excise Commissioner, who has submitted a revised scheme to the Financial Commissioner.

THE approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 11th November 1905, were Rs. 3,838 being an increase of Rs. 2,880 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st January to 11th November 1905, amount to Rs. 1,92,310 being an increase of Rs. 58,535 over the corresponding period of last year.

THE Government of India having ruled that the letters "I.M.S." shall be used exclusively by members of the Indian Medical Service, it is notified that, in future, a warrant officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, on promotion to be a departmental officer with honorary rank, shall wear the same badges (other than those of rank) and devices as before his promotion.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 30th September amounted to Rs. 1,793, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 270. Total earnings from 1st July to 30th September were Rs. 18,966, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,860.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 30th September amounted to Rs. 11,489 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,374 Total earnings from 1st July to 30th September were Rs. 1,33,310, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 42,744.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 30th September, amounted to Rs. 2,778, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 625. Total earnings from 1st July to 30th September were Rs. 35,051, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,865.

A RESOLUTION on the Annual Report on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1904-05, says :—The financial results of the year's working were satisfactory, the net receipts being about Rs. 11,03,000 better than in the previous year, due mainly to an increase in total realisations of Excise duty. Government note with pleasure the increase in the consumption per head from 9·9 lbs. to 10·60 lbs. in Gujarat and from 10·7 lbs. to 12·11 lbs in the rest of the Presidency and concur in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and Abkari in the last sentence of paragraph 10 of his review, that this increase affords undoubted demonstration of the fact that the consumer has benefited by the decrease of duty. Government desire to acknowledge the good work done by the establishment as testified to by the Collector and the Commissioner.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending 14th Nov. was 600, giving a death-rate of 37·65 per annum per thousand as against 42·75 the corresponding period of last year, and 44·24, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 57 died from fevers; 14, plague; 0, small-pox; 0, measles; 2, leprosy; 40, phthisis; 32, diseases of the nervous system; 153, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 38, still-born; 109 old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 272; Hindu low caste, 64; Mussalman, 133; Parsee, 19; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 14; Eurasian, 1; European, 5. The total number of births was 354 as against 422, the corresponding period of last year; and 375 the average over the past five years.

ONE of the questions recommended by the Irrigation Commission to the pious care of the authorities coming after was the prosecution of tank restorations in Southern India. Acting upon the suggestions of the Commission, the Government of India called for a report on the subject from the Government of Madras, which was to show what the Local Government proposed to do in the matter, and how their proposals would work out from the financial standpoint. The Madras Government in reply has drawn up a comprehensive scheme in which the business of tank restoration is spread over fourteen years with an expenditure of thirteen lakhs per year. But of this amount the Local Government apparently only finds itself able to supply four lakhs a year coming upon the Imperial revenues for a grant of the other nine. One could hardly expect so disproportionate an arrangement, binding the Finance Department for a long ahead, to be sanctioned outright without further question; and in the result the Supreme Government has merely sanctioned an allotment of five lakhs for the current year, with an undertaking to repeat the grant in subsequent years. The Madras Government have accordingly issued a modified scheme on the basis of the nine lakhs now available, under which two lakhs will be spent on establishment and seven on the execution of the works. Even with the reduced funds it will be possible to do a great deal towards making up for the neglect of the past.

ABOARD THE "RENOWN."

THE ROYAL APARTMENTS DESCRIBED.

SOME INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

MANY English people, and by no means a few natives, will be gratified to learn that during the stay of H. M. S. "Renown" in the harbour of Bombay facilities are being given to the inhabitants to view the State apartments of the Prince and Princess of Wales. There was some grumbling at home when it was rumoured that a cruiser would be selected for the voyage of their Royal Highnesses instead of a comfortable yacht of the type of "Ophir," in which, it will be remembered the Prince and Princess made the tour of the Colonies, a few years ago. However, no doubt their Royal Highnesses (or rather Sir Walter Lawrence, the Prince's Cicerone) took care that whatever vessel was selected the entire comfort and personal convenience of the Royal tourists would be ensured. That, we may say in a word, has been done. Anything more snug than, say, the cabin of Sir Arthur Bigge, or anything more dilettante than the Royal Reception Room can hardly have been dreamt of in all the philosophy of Maple's.

The Royal apartments are all situated on the main deck, well removed from the turmoil of ship's engines, and in fact so sequestrated from the "business" portion of the vessel that the Prince and Princess and their suite might have been killing the sunny hours of their fortnight on the Renown in a pleasant bungalow on the banks of the Thames. So entirely has the "Renown" been adapted to the purpose for which it is used that the Prince and Princess have even been provided with a lengthy "exercise ground" dedicated to their sole use and rigidly cut by a wall of stout canvas from the prying eye of sailor or sight seer. This is on the quarter deck, and the Royal pair can pass up a private stairway leading from the dining saloon, take half an hour's gentle walk in the moonlight round the quarter deck or if too breezy, they may lounge and chat under the canopy covering the hatchway, and when night comes on apace, they may retire to their respective apartments—all entirely unseen or undisturbed by any of the members even of their own suite. So much for the capabilities of H.M.S Renown. Internally the private cabins are comfort personified. They are all on the main deck, fitted with large electric fans, which can generally be switched on and off by pressing a button or turning a handle somewhere in the vicinity of the sleeper's head without getting out of bed to do it.

The equerries' cabins are all in white paint enamelled and nobody appears to be cramped for room. Close by is Lady Eva Dugdale's snuggery, also in white, with a charming writing table which folds up in the most artfully-concealed way imaginable. The chintz draperies are white with broad Cambridge blue stripes and red moss roses with white silk fringes. The port curtains are supplied with glove fasteners, so that Her Ladyship may on sighting a passing boat secure herself from observation and yet not shut out an inch of light more than is necessary to her privacy. Sir Walter Lawrence has a charming little cabin somewhat similar to Sir Arthur Bigge's, but with only two port holes.

Sir Charles Cust has no cause to complain and the accommodation allotted him and other members of the suite is always equally well-placed. The Royal Dining Saloon appears to be none too large for the number of ladies and gentlemen accompanying their Royal Highnesses, and though the light in the silver candelabra are really imitation candles burning electricity, and are lit from below the table, the arrangement looks as if any tall courtier attempting to stretch his legs after the walnuts and the wine would get his pumps entangled with the electric wires, and have a difficulty in extricating himself.

However, the Dining Saloon is snug, the walls being covered with steel-plate engravings of famous naval events lent for the tour by Sir Charles Cust. The room has two very handsome sideboards which are especially interesting, for they were made for Admiral Sir John Fisher when he was Commander-in-Chief at Malta. Another notable piece of furniture is the silver cupboard. It is painted, white enamelled, with six large panes of glass showing the plate. The cupboard was made for the tour by the Joinery Department at Portsmouth Dockyard in twenty-four hours—which shows that the naval servants at Portsmouth can hustle when Royalty bids, even if the Commander-in-Chief fails to rouse them from their lethargy.

The Royal Reception room is, of course, the most charming apartment of the "Renown." It is at the extreme end of the ship, opening on to a red-carpeted gallery called the "Admiral's Stern Walk." Round the walk, a sea green curtain is drawn at eventide, so that the Reception room is rendered as cosy as if it were a private drawing room in Windsor Castle. The flooring of the room is of Indian grass matting with half a dozen square Persian and Anatolian carpets. The furniture is upholstered in white chintz with a design of ferns and roses. There is one chair, however, which is not quite of the same pattern, but which harmonises naturally with the rest of the furniture. It is the especial chair of the Princess of Wales and is a bamboo fauteuil with baskets attached to the elbow rests.

The Royal sleeping saloons will of course be objects of great interest to visitors to the "Renown" and not the least attractive items in their general paraphernalia are the photographs which adorn the walls. They are family groups of great interest. In His Royal Highness's apartment are three large pictures of the Queen and Princesses Victoria and Charles of Denmark. Her Majesty has obviously signed all three. On the half life-size photograph of herself, the Queen has written "Mother Dear 1898," the portrait of Princess Victoria is signed "Toria," and that of Princess Charles of Denmark is signed "Harry." The Princess of Wales, at the foot of a similar portrait, writes herself "May." The decoration of the Prince's sleeping cabin also includes a charming little sea-scape by the Chevalier de Martino, the Court painter and a fine portrait of the King. A other interesting and obviously much valued photograph to be seen in the private room of the Heir-apparent is a signed group of some members of the King's family. The Queen has one of her only son's children on her lap and she has signed the picture, "Alexandra and Baby Harry." The King who invariably makes a good picture writes himself "Edward R"; the Prince of Wales is "George"; the Princess of Wales is "Ma"; her only daughter is "Mary" (in a hig collusion band that does credit to Mr. Hansell, the Royal children's tutor); The Prince's eldest boy signs himself "David" in a "hand" as large as his sire's Prince Albert "Bertie"; Princess Charles of Denmark is "Maud"; and her unmarried sister is "Victoria" and her husband is "Uhari."

The Prince's cabin is a handsome silver plated affair by a German firm, with douche, hot and cold water, and every other appliance necessary to combat the climate of the East. Some interesting signed photographs appear in the apartments of the Princess, one of which depicts her four gallant brothers, while another shows the whole of the members of the Teck family, the signatories to which give a sufficient guide to the members of the group: "Teck" (the late Duke, by the way) "Mary Adelaide" (the late Duchess of Teck) "Victoria Mary" "Francis of Teck;" and "Adolphus."

Another charming picture is of the Queen nursing her son's eldest child. It is signed "Granny and the Baby, 1896: Alexandra" A pretty feature of the Princess's bouldoir are the sprays of Scottish heather set in blue silver pots. It is not difficult to weave around these pretty but fading blooms, a charming sentiment. The Princess spent a part of the summer and autumn with her children on Deeside. There they gambolled together unobserved for the last time. There they had almost their only opportunities for exchanging those sweet confidences which doubtless passed between Her Royal Highness and her seven bonny flaxen-haired children. Two of the sprigs are now dead—but they remain in the Princess's room—full of sweet memories of her loved ones—memories of the kind that make even the Princess of Wales feel how truly "absence makes the heart grow fonder."

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

ON THE BRINK OF REVOLUTION.

THE DISCONTENT OF THE EMPIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.

All accounts from Russia show that the conclusive struggle between autocracy and revolution has begun.

Fifty-nine thousand men are now on strike.

A hooligan outbreak in St. Petersburg is feared every moment and the situation is so grave that the British Embassy is arranging to send off all British single women, governesses, &c., and those choosing to remain will do so at their own risk.

The union of professional men have decided to strike to further political aims.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

There is some reason to question the duration of the Russian strike owing to the lack of funds and extreme distress caused to the working classes.

[So menacing is the Russian turmoil becoming that parallels with the French Revolution are instinctively sought for. It is permissible, perhaps, observes a correspondent, to see in the great railway strike a twentieth-century improvement upon the storming of the Bastille, which may prove even more directly effective if it can be maintained. The strike of chemists in Moscow, who now refuse to prepare medicines, is a further remarkable indication of an extreme state of feeling. If the Russian people as a whole submit to such things as the paralysis of business, of the food supply, and the provision of medicines, in the intensity of their desire to make things impossible for the existing regime, it will be a sign of desperate earnestness indeed. Meanwhile even Count de Witte seems to be able only to furnish a parallel to the futile Neckers and the like on the eve of the Revolution. He has pronounced universal suffrage and a Constituent Assembly impossible "at present," while freedom of speech and the Press are to come "shortly." The cry even of Russia's best official man is still Wait, wait, wait! But the signs are most ominous that the Duma pill will not avert the earthquake, and that promises from the present bureaucracy will not appease those who like not the promisers.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRIKE MOVEMENT AGAIN SERIOUS.

The Mutiny at Vladivostock.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Council of Workmen's Delegates at St. Petersburg declared a general strike beginning at noon to-day in sympathy with the revolutionists at Kronstadt and in Poland, and began punctually at all the great works and all the railways radiating on St. Petersburg, except the Petersburg-Moscow, but both capitals are cut off from communication with Europe.

The strike is rapidly becoming general.

Fifteen high officials met at Count de Witte's to-day, to discuss the advisability of proclaiming martial law at St. Petersburg.

The police have now begun arresting prominent Polish leaders at Warsaw.

The mutiny at Vladivostock is due to the discontent among the soldiers at not being sent home. Three hundred rioters, mostly soldiers and sailors, were killed and wounded on the first day of the outbreak.

Count de Witte's policy in proclaiming Martial law in Poland is almost universally condemned in Russia. The people point to Finland, where a timely concession appeased the country.

The "Nord-Deutsche Zeitung" strenuously denies the current belief that Germany is prepared to intervene in Poland.

BANQUET TO VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

"Everything for Peace."

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Viscount Hayashi was entertained at a banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce last night. In a speech he made, he said, that since the termination of the war the Japanese had resolved to do everything to secure peace. He intended, he said, to remain in England many years.

It is reported at Berlin that Herr Steubel Director of the Colonial Department, replaces Herr Mumm at Peking, the latter going to Tokio as German Ambassador.

THE KING OF GREECE IN LONDON.

Lunch at the Guildhall.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The King of Greece's visit to the city and the lunch at the Guildhall was marked by a hearty popular welcome to the Queen's brother and the same state was observed as on the occasion of the visits of President Loubet, King Alfonso and the King of Portugal. The most cordial toasts were exchanged

BOMB THROWN AT PERA.

No Damage done.

A bomb has been thrown in Pera—the carriage of Fehmi Pacha, Chief of the Sultan's Palace police. Nobody was hurt and only slight damage done.

Three Armenians were arrested on suspicion.

THE "ASSISTANCE" RE-FLOATED.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Government repair ship Assistance which went ashore at Tetuan in October has been floated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Almost Collapsed,

The strike in the French dockyards has practically collapsed

HOSPITALITY TO WAR PRISONERS.

A Compliment to Japan.

A German Committee has been formed in Berlin to provide luxuries for 1,800 Japanese prisoner who are shortly to traverse Germany from Russia.

THE DERBY CUP.

Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby Cup :—

Catscradle	1
Airship	2
Imari	3

UNREST IN CALCUTTA.

STRONG MEASURES NECESSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Racial antagonism in connection with the boy cotting movement is assuming such a serious and dangerous aspect that yesterday special police had to keep guard all the way from the Lall Bazar Police Office to the Senate House to protect the members of the Committee of the Senate of the Calcutta University who attended the meeting at the Senate House. In the afternoon, there was a large gathering of students in the College Square facing the Senate House, but everything passed off quietly. Yesterday morning all the students, left the Dacca College, Mr. Browning the Principal, advised them not be misled, but to no avail. In the evening a few of the younger school boys set fire to part of the school, but the police were soon on the spot and extinguished the flames. The College premises were guarded all night by a strong police force. It is said that the action of students in leaving the College was due to the receipt of a telegram from Calcutta, which it is believed ran is follows "National University established leave College."

GHAZI OUTRAGE.

BRIGADE-MAJOR SHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Captain Donaldson, Brigade-Major of the Bannu Brigade, was shot by a Ghazi this morning, on the borders of the Bannu Cantonment, receiving a very dangerous wound bullet, lodging in his lungs. The Ghazi has been captured.

THE GOVERNMENT AND TEMPERANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The Secretary of the Government Committee of Enquiry into the working of the excise system has intimated to the Calcutta Temperance Federation that the Government of India cannot accept the suggestion that a non-official representative from each Province should be attached to the Committee.

THE CALCUTTA FORGERIES.

ANOTHER CHARGE MADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

A fresh case in connection with the forged note cases, already committed to the Sessions, was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, when Chunder Kanta Chattarobarjee Girish, Chunder Ghose, Profulla Kumar Sen Gupta, Haran Chunder Rai and Sarat Chunder Das were charged with forging a Government promissory note for Rs 9,200, and pledging it with the French Bank.

THE CALCUTTA PORT STRIKE.

QUESTION OF SUNDAY LABOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The difficulty over recent strike of supervisors, clerks and sirkars of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, arose from a demand for increased wages for Sunday work. It is said that the men have to work from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. with no Sunday holiday.

OFFICER UNDER DETENTION.

EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The following paragraph appears in the "Indian Church News": "We should be grateful if his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would expedite the court martial on Lieutenant Ambrose-Gaye of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment who for the last fortnight has been in a cell in Fort William awaiting trial on a charge of giving cheques, which have been dishonored. He was under arrest in Dum-Dum, but as the military authorities kept him more than 48 hours under arrest without telling him why he was arrested. He went to Calcutta, to see his fiancee who had just arrived by the mail from England. English law presumes that every person is innocent until he is convicted and it would be seemly, if Lieutenant Gaye, holding his Majesty's Commission, were treated in the ordinary way. Army Regulations have been already broken in this case by the above neglect to inform him of the charge within 48 hours.

We regret to hear that Mr. H. O. W. Roberts of the Civil Service in the United Provinces, died at Lucknow on Tuesday. Mr. Roberts in returning from leave was attacked by rheumatic fever, on which pleurisy supervened, and for the last four or five days no hope was entertained of his recovery. He was an officer of fifteen years' standing.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE VISIT TO INDORE.

RECEPTION OF CHIEFS OF CENTRAL INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 16.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales did not, as was expected, ride out to visit the Camps of the Chiefs this morning, but at half-past eight, the Chiefs and Thakurs began to call at the Residency making visits of Mezaj Pursi or enquiry after their Royal Highnesses' health.

At eleven o'clock a Durbar was held in the gorgeously decorated Durbar Hall, the scene being of a most brilliant kind. The Chiefs, Thakurs and Jagirdars were wearing the richest dresses and jewels. The most interesting figure was the Begum of Bhopal who wore a gown of light blue with a rich shawl of cream and gold and a white gauze veil, the dress being completed by a golden crown.

The Princess of Wales entered the Durbar tent before his Royal Highness, coming in by a door at the rear of the dais and seating herself on the throne to right of that for the Prince.

The dais was covered by a rich canopy supported by silver pillars and scarlet coated chobdars stood behind the thrones waving fly-whisks and bearing the state emblems.

Beginning with the Begum of Bhopal each of the feudatories was presented and tendered tribute to his Royal Highness who touched and remitted the "Nuzzers."

THE PRINCE'S ADDRESS.

His Royal Highness afterwards addressed the Durbar as follows :—

"Major Daly, Will you tell the Chiefs of Central India how glad I am to have this opportunity of seeing them, as they already know had hoped to meet some of them at Agra, where I should have exchanged visits with them. But owing to the scarcity which has befallen Rajputana, our tour has been changed at the last moment, and I have been enabled to come to Indore, where by a fortunate chance nearly all the Chiefs of Central India are assembled. I wish you to explain to them that I, like the members of my house, attach great importance to the observance of ceremonial customs and, if time had allowed, I should have exchanged visits with the Chiefs as I did in Bombay. But time does not allow and I must count myself fortunate that I am able to see them at to-day's Durbar, My visit here is of a somewhat informal character, and I wish you clearly to explain to all present that any omission which arises purely from a lack of time is to form no precedent nor detract from privileges and customs, which I cherish and esteem as dearly as any Chief in India."

An Urdu translation of the speech was read by Major Daly, the Governor-General's Agent.

Thereafter "attar" and "pan" were presented by the Prince of Wales to the Ruling Chiefs and similar courtesies were offered to the Thakurs and Jagirdars by Assistants to the Governor-General's Agent.

The ceremonials of the Durbar were concluded within half an hour.

GARDEN PARTY AT INDORE.

A garden party was held this evening in the Residency grounds, the guests being received by Major and Mrs. Daly. The Prince and Princess were present for an hour and many of the guests were presented to them.

The Begum of Bhopal who had visited the Princess at the Residency was present in a tent in the grounds and the Prince proceeded thither accompanied by Major Daly, the Begum coming out veiled to converse with His Royal Highness.

A performing elephant amused the guests and the Band of the Bhopal Lancers played excellently, their performance attracting the special attention of their Royal Highnesses.

To-night a state banquet is being held and at a reception which follows the insignia of G. C. I. E. will be presented to the Begum of Bhopal and that of K. C. I. E. to the Raja of Sailana.

EXODUS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

His Highness Nawab Sir Ranikhanji of Junagad, with Shahzada Shair Zuman Khan, and Wazir Bhao Diubai, left Bombay for his State from the Grant Road Station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. There were a number of His Highness' friends and admirers present on the platform to see him off.

His Highness Bhavsinghji Takhtasinghji, Thakore Saheb of Bhowonagar, with his staff and a retinue of followers left on Wednesday night for his State by the Ahmedabad Mail from the Grant Road station.

His Highness Nawab Jaffar Ali Khan Sahib Bhahadur of Cambay with his staff and followers, also left Bombay by the same train for his State.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Detachment of the 2nd Connaught Rangers and the 121st Pioneers will leave Bombay (Sassoon Dock) for Ahmednagar and Poona as follows on the 21st instant :—2nd Connaught Rangers in one troop special at 5-51 p.m. (Local time), 121st Pioneers in two troops specials at 6-31 and 7-11 p.m. (Local time) Officers Commanding will arrange with the Officer Commanding Station Supply for Transport for the baggage.

The services of the extra Troops now in Bombay not being any longer required the following moves are ordered :—10th R. Hussars leave Bombay 21st November by route march to Igatpuri, thence by rail to Khandwa, thence by route march to Mhow. 33rd (Q. O.) Lt. Cavalry leave Bombay 23rd November by route march to Poona (Route No. 47) Detailed instructions will be issued hereafter.

The following telegram from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in reply to a message of welcome from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on behalf of the Army, is published for information :—"The Princess and I sincerely thank you and the Army for your kind welcome."

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

His Excellency Conselheiro, Arnaldo Novaes Governor-General of Portuguese India, who came specially to Bombay to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, left Bombay yesterday for Goa. He was accompanied by Captain Norton Maltos; His Excellency started from Victoria Terminus by the Poona Mail and proceeded from Poona to Goa by special train. Viscount de Wrem, the Consul General for Portugal, Captain Alves Branco, commanding the Indian Portuguese Squardon, Captain Pereira de Mello of the San Gabrielle. Mons. M. Goor, Belgian Consul, Father Pera, and Mr A. Juvenal de Souza, a Chancellor, and few others, were present at the station to bid His Excellency good-bye.

(Concluded on page 6.)

LORD CURZON'S VALEDICTION.

DINNER AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.

THE DUTIES OF A VICEROY.

RETURN TO BOMBAY FROM AGRA.

PRIVATE RECEPTION AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THE Viceroy, H.E. Lord Curzon, accompanied by Lady Curzon and their children, and members of His Excellency's staff, arrived in Bombay by special train yesterday forenoon and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private, but the floor from the booking office to their Excellencies' saloon carriages was carpeted with crimson cloth. A barricade had been erected to prevent ordinary passengers from causing any obstruction to those who came to receive their Excellencies; and behind this barricade a large number of European and native spectators had assembled to see the Viceregal party pass by. To the west of the No. 3 platform, a guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, was drawn up, with Band and King's colour, under the command of Major Ford Hutchinson, D.S.O., with Lieut. Comyn and Lieut. Tickon. The arrangements at the station and on the platform were carefully executed under the orders of Mr. Foard, Superintendent of the G.I.P. Railway Police, by Inspector Jeffries and Inspector Minahan, of the railway. Mr. H. Wenden, Agent of the G. I. P. Ry. Company, was also present to see that the arrangements worked without a hitch.

His Excellency's staff consisted of Mr. R. Nathan, Private Secretary; Colonel E. H. M. Edwards, Military Secretary, Major A. T. McNab, I. M. S., Medical Officer; Captain Lambert, Captain Bulkley, Captain Forrester, and Major Poynter, Aides-de-Camp. Outside the station in the footpaths, around Dr. Blaney's statue, near the Gaiety Theatre and the Municipal Office large masses of the people had assembled to see their Excellencies pass by. The Bombay police worked hard to preserve order in the streets.

Among those present on the platform were the Hon. Sir Arundel J. Arundel, member of the Viceroy's Council, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government, Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, Major F. Fraser, Assistant Adjutant General, Major W. E. Baynes, D. A. A. G., Bombay Brigade; Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. W. J. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sheriff of Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Hathaway, P.M.O., Major F. Lee, A.-D.-C. Captain E. H. Layford, A.-D.-C., Captain Hopwood, Captain Lovell, Captain Molloy, Lieut. Jenkins, Captain Goode, Captain Healey, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, Mr. F. T. Rickards, H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan, Captain J. D. Mehera, A.-D.-C. to the Maharajah of Burdwan, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E. etc.

The special steamed into the station precisely at 11-40 a.m. (S. T.) The guard-of-honour gave a general salute, and the Band struck up the National Anthem. The P. Battery, R. H. A., fired a salute of 31 guns as Lord Curzon alighted from the train and shook hands with General Greenfield and the Hon. Mr. Edgerley. Both Lord and Lady Curzon seemed to be in excellent spirits and conversed freely with those whom they knew. General Greenfield introduced to their Excellencies the military officers; and the Hon. Mr. Edgerley presented the rest. Among the latter were Sir Sassoon J. David, whom His Excellency congratulated on the honour conferred upon him by the Prince of Wales. Lord Curzon also spoke to Mr. James Macdonald, expressing a hope that he was better; to the Maharaja of Burdwan who appeared in European costume, and to Mr. N. M. Wadia. As they arrived in the middle space of the station, their Excellencies were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the people assembled behind the barricades, which were soon repeated by the multitudes outside the station. Finally, Mr. Wenden was thanked by Lord Curzon for the arrangements made by him for his reception. The Viceregal equipage was escorted by detachments of Cavalry and H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard. Mr. Gell rode with a drawn sword along the first state carriage, drawn by four horses, in which Lord and Lady Curzon sat. Their Excellencies left the station at 12 o'clock, standard time, amidst the cheers of the immense mass of spectators assembled in the streets.

THE JOURNEY FROM AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANMAD, Nov. 16.

The Viceroy left Agra at 8-30 this morning. The departure was private, but Sir James and Lady La Touche, Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser, General Sir A and Lady Gaselee, the Maharaja of Jaipur and many others both European and Native assembled at the station and gave their Excellencies hearty cheers as the train started on its way to Bombay. At Dolpur, his Highness the young Maharaja was on the platform and, entering the train during a brief halt, took a cordial farewell of their Excellencies. Another halt was made at Gwalior where his Highness the Maharaja of Scindia and the Maharani had come down to the station in order to see their Excellencies. Once more the Viceroy received his Highness in his carriage while her Excellency bade farewell to the Maharanee in a zenana which had been erected for the interview.

Mr. Cobb, the Resident at Gwalior, was with his Highness. After a few minutes talk, the Maharaja bade their Excellencies good-bye, and the train continued on its journey.

BYCULLA CLUB DINNER.

His Excellency the Viceroy dined with the members of the Byculla Club last evening. Mr. Leslie Crawford, President of the Club occupied the chair with Lord Curzon on his right.

Amongst those present in the immediate neighbourhood of His Excellency and the President were H. E. Lord Lamington, H. E. Lord Ampthill, the Hon. Mr J. P. Hewett, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Sir A. Arundel, H. E. Admiral Poe, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mckenzie, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, and the Hon. Sir L. Jenkins.

After dinner Mr. Leslie Crawford in giving the toast of the evening said :—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen.—The records of the Byculla Club show that it has been the scene of many historic gatherings, and that the Club has been privileged to entertain many most illustrious guests. Some of us here can remember the occasion, when 30 years ago, our most gracious Sovereign the King-Emperor then Prince of Wales, honoured us with his presence, as did also, at a later date, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, while, now we have very fresh in our memories, the Ball, which, only three evenings ago, was honoured by the gracious presence of T. R. H. the Prince and Princes of Wales. Our position here, at the very gateway of India, thus gains us many privileges, not the least of which we count to be the privilege of being permitted to do honour to those great men, who, their labours in India over, have in this Club said their farewell words to the country for which they have laboured, and which they have always grown to love. Gentlemen, our distinguished and honoured guest this evening, is one of those who has never spared himself in his unremitting labours for the good of India, and his deep sympathy with the country dates back much further than his arrival here as its Viceroy. Long before that day, Lord Cruzon had evinced an absorbing interest in Asian travel and in Asian questions, more especially in their bearing on India. He thus came to us with a mind already strongly in sympathy with the aspirations of India and keen for the best good he has so brilliantly, so resolutely, and so successfully striven ever since, and his name will always find place amongst the foremost of the great men who have honoured us, and to whom we have delighted to do honour.

A cordial reception has always been ready for Lord Curzon in Bombay, where the greatness of his administration his singleness of purpose, and the lofty ideals which he has ever set before him, have always obtained ready recognition, and have elicited our respectful admiration. Gentlemen, I would like to briefly recall to you a few of the many directions in which Lord Curzon's rule in India has been, and cannot fail to continue to be, of great and lasting benefit. In doing so, I am, of course, conscious that these are subjects which have been dealt with much more fully in the eloquent addresses and the able and appreciative reviews which we have lately read. These have covered so much ground, that I must necessarily in my humble way tread some of the same paths. Gentlemen, I shall naturally refer first to those topics which most closely appeal to us in Bombay. In a great commercial and industrial centre like Bombay, and in an assembly which comprises so many, who, directly and indirectly, are so deeply interested in its commercial and industrial prosperity, some reference to the new and auspicious relations which Lord Curzon has created between the Government of India and the representatives of India's commerce and industries, is surely deserving of a prominent place. There was, I am told, a time, when it was almost a tradition amongst those in power, that India had no need for business men. If that tradition did exist it was a bad one. His Excellency, however, in his recent reply to the address of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has, with characteristic loyalty to his predecessors, suggested that commerce in past days has perhaps been less open-minded and less receptive to the kindly officers of Government than at present. However this may be this much at any rate we know, that it has been mainly due to Lord Curzon's personally sympathetic attitude that a distinct and happy change has been brought about. Lord Curzon has, from the first, recognised that if the vast resources of this country are to be reasonably developed, it behoves Government to extend a friendly hand to commerce and industry, and in pursuance of this wise policy, he has made it plain that legitimate enterprise is not to be treated in a spirit of antagonism, or lukewarm indifference, but rather of hearty support. In the fact that the new Department of Commerce and Industry has been placed in the charge of the Hon. Mr. Hewett, assisted by our old Bombay friend, Mr. W. L. Harvey, we find a substantial guarantee that the large questions and the vast interests with which that Department will have to deal will receive sympathetic

BROAD-MINDED AND PRACTICAL TREATMENT

at the hands of Government. But the creation of this new Department is only one of many reforms and improvements in the same direction for which we have to thank Lord Curzon. He has established an Imperial Customs Service, a measure generally recognised as likely to remove much friction, due as we thought to want of cohesion and consistency in the former working of this important branch of the administration. He has introduced New Mining Rules which though still perhaps susceptible of improvement, are conceived in a much more liberal spirit than the old ones. The reduction he has brought about in the rates for inland telegrams is calculated greatly to facilitate business, while the reduction of the rate for cablegrams to Europe to actually one-half of the rate which prevailed before his time, is a boon for which every business man has daily cause to thank him. Again, Gentlemen, we can look back on seven years of fixed exchange with the steady building up of that solid Gold Reserve the existence of which gives us the comforting assurance that we need not again fear to see our hard-earned rupees dwindling towards vanishing point when converted into sterling. His Excellency has explained to the Chamber of Commerce that he has regarded the attainment of a stable exchange rather as a means to much greater ends, than, as an end in itself, and what thoughtful man can doubt that he is right? Gentlemen, from the subject of Commerce to that of Railways seems a natural step—in fact, the two are almost inseparably bound up together. The development and improvement of Indian railway has incessantly engaged Lord Curzon's earnest attention, and here again we have to thank him for the creation of a Railway Board in whom Government, and the public can alike feel complete confidence.

Railway development has proceeded apace during Lord Curzon's time. The remarkable mileage figures which his Excellency was able to quote to the Chamber of Commerce last week are proof of this, and who can doubt the incalculable advantage to the country which those figures imply? In this connection Bombay has been specially gratified by the recognition of the justice of its claim for the construction of that line for which it has so persistently and loudly clamoured, and which his Excellency has informed us is now being vigorously pushed forward—I refer of course to the Nagda-Bara-Mattra Railway. Again, Gentlemen, who can be more eloquent of the astonishing progress in the direction of prosperity which India has made during the last decade, than the contrasts which Lord Curzon presented to the Chamber of Commerce between the figures of 1893-4 and those of 1904-5.

THE FRONTIER POLICY.

Gentlemen, I now pass on to another subject, Lord Curzon's Frontier Policy. When his Excellency was first appointed, there were alarmists who told us that he would enter upon a career of wild adventure on the North-West Frontier and visions were conjured up of the new Viceroy sending armies over the frozen Pamirs or across the upper reaches of that great river Oxus, the true sources of which he had so successfully demonstrated in his earlier days of arduous travel. Gentlemen, let us contrast these fantastic visions, with the sober facts. What we know is, that, during Lord Curzon's time, the outposts of regular troops have in many places been withdrawn, and that, while Lord Curzon has provided better frontier communications, he has so ably steered clear of complications that, in seven years, India has spent less than a quarter of a million sterling on military demonstrations.

As regards Lord Curzon's Foreign Policy, it cannot be doubted that we have benefitted greatly by his unrivalled knowledge of Asiatic politics, gained as it was at first hand by travel and personal observation. His unique experience has undoubtedly stood the Empire in good stead in the strengthening of his influence in Persia and in the Persian Gulf. He has opened up new outlets for commerce, he has maintained friendly relations with the Ameer, and he has established relations with Tibet which, while not committing us to undue responsibility should serve a valuable purpose. I think we cannot but feel, Gentlemen, that the Foreign Policy of India has never been in firmer or safer hands or been, directed with more wisdom and restraint, than during Lord Curzon's rule. Gentlemen, I ought not, on an occasion of this kind, to omit some reference, however brief, to other subjects, which we know have each in turn received their full shares of his Excellency's close personal attention. There is agriculture, for which Lord Curzon has done, and planned, so much in the direction of research and experiment, as well as in the direction of efforts to relieve the indebtedness which always weighs so heavily on a large proportion of the simple agricultural population of India. There is Education, which he has unceasingly sought to foster, stimulate and encourage; and in this connection, I must allude to the more satisfactory footing on which the Universities have been placed, as a result of the Indian Universities Commission appointed by his Excellency. There is the Police, and in this connection, I must refer to the Police Commission, whose elaborate report will, no doubt, form in many respects a most valuable basis for reform, though we are glad to know that, as the result of Bombay opinion some of the recommendations of that Commission, suitable as they, no doubt, are to the conditions affecting the mofussil Police, are recognised as unsuited to the altogether different conditions of service obtaining in the Police Force of a great city like Bombay. The concession in this respect which Lord Curzon announced to the Chamber of Commerce, last week, is a graceful one, such as a strong Government knows how to make when convinced that it is right to do so. And I must not forget Archæology and the

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS,

the neglect of which had threatened to amount to little short of a scandal. Gentlemen, if Lord Curzon leaves India when the outlook is bright and encouraging, we do not forget that he has passed through dark times of grave calamity. He has been confronted by visitations of plague which have cost India countless lives, and, with characteristic zeal and devotion, he personally visited some of the worst plague centres, and directed measures designed to combat the fell disease, and afford relief. He has had to face also one of the most dreaded foes which a Viceroy can be called upon to meet in that terrible famine, which had it not been for the improved Railway communications, and the extensive, skilfully devised, and vigorously executed measures, adopted to mitigate it, would inevitably have been the most severe visitation of our time. Lord Curzon was not content to watch or direct the relief operations from a distance, but, as has always been his wont, he personally, at the most trying season of the year, visited the afflicted districts, to give that incalculable encouragement and support which his personal presence alone would afford. In recalling, therefore, the vast measures of relief that were successfully devised, and the enormous expenditure on them which his Excellency so wisely controlled, we must not lose sight of the deep and heartfelt sympathy with the people which he unwearyingly manifested during his toilsome journeys in the famine districts. Gentlemen, it is no part of my purpose to touch on controversial matters but without discussing those great and complicated problems which affect the administration and the efficiency of the Army in India, I feel that I am on safe ground and beyond all controversy, when I say how deeply we in common with all India, deplore the result of the much-discussed differences which have arisen, in so far as such result means that India is to be deprived of the service of Lord Curzon at this juncture. That Lord Curzon was as deeply concerned as any soldier in the country, in maintaining the efficiency of the Army in India is a simple fact amply testified to in every direction long before the recent clouds arose. And it is in common fairness right to recall that it was he who had ready, weeks before it was permitted to sail, that splendid contingent of troops from the British Army in India which really saved Natal from temporary disaster. Gentlemen, it has been easy to point to Departments to branches of the Administration, and to subjects of vast importance to India, which have benefitted by Lord Curzon's personal and watchful attention; the puzzle would rather be to find any which have not. The material is so ample that my difficulty has been to select my subjects and condense my remarks so as not to trespass beyond the limit of time which I have set myself, and which I feel that you have set for me. In my sketchy endeavours in this direction I have been conscious that no words of mine are needed to commend to you the toast which I shall presently have the honour to propose, and I have felt, too the comforting assurance that you, Gentlemen, will cover my deficiencies by the enthusiastic appreciation with which you will receive that toast. Gentlemen, what a splendid record it is which we are looking back upon! The ardent enthusiasm with which Lord Curzon approached his great task, and the indomitable spirit and determination with which he has carried it through present a magnificent example, and may we not hope that by emulating that example, India may be made to us no longer a Land of Regrets, but a land of noble and inspiring hopes? Gentlemen, your word, I know, have me add, what we all so deeply feel, that in losing Lord Curzon, India loses also another true friend in Lady Curzon, whose gracious presence has won the respectful admiration and affection of all, and who has ever evinced the truest sympathy for the people of India. And now, Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the health and happiness of the great Viceroy and Governor-General whom we have met this evening to honour his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who received a magnificent ovation on rising to respond, delivered in reply the following speech, which was punctuated by frequent and prolonged cheers:—Mr. President, Your Excellencies, and gentlemen, three times have the Byculla Club honoured me with an invitation to dinner. The first occasion was when I was leaving India at the end of my first term of office in April 1904. The second was when I returned to India for my second term in December, 1904; and this is the third, when I am finally departing, I have esteemed this triple compliment most highly. For ordinarily Bombay does not see or know much of the Viceroy except what it reads in the newspapers which is not perhaps unfairly favourable; and, with a Governor of your own, you cannot be expected to take as much interest in the head of the Supreme Government as other communities or places with which he is brought into more frequent contact. In respect of Bombay, however, I have been unusually fortunate in my time for apart from the four occasions of arrival or departure, I have been here once in Lord Sandhurst's, and once in Lord Northcote's time, and again a week ago, so that this is my seventh visit in seven years. Here I made my first speech on Indian shores and here it is not unfitting that I should make my last. Calcutta did me the honour of inviting me to a parting banquet, and so did the Civil Service of Bengal, and I was greatly touched by those compliments. But I felt that, having accepted your invitation, I owed a duty to you, and that I should only become a nuisance if I allowed myself either the luxury or the regret of too many farewells.

Gentlemen, it is no exaggeration to say that my several visits to this city have given me an unusual interest in its fortunes. I have seen it in prosperity and I have seen it in suffering; and I have always been greatly struck by the spirit and patriotism of its citizens. There seems to me to be here an excellent feeling between the very different races and creeds. Bombay possesses an

exceptional number of public-spirited citizens, and the sense of civil duty is as highly developed as in any great city that I know. If there is a big movement afoot, you lend yourselves to it with a powerful and concentrated will and a united Bombay is not a force to be gainsaid. Let me give as an illustration the magnificent success of your reception and entertainment of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales. Moreover you have the advantage of one of the best conducted and ablest newspapers in Asia. My recollections of Bombay are also those of uniform kindness towards myself, a kindness which has found active expression on each occasion that I have visited the city, and that has culminated to-night in this splendid entertainment and in the reception that you have just accorded to my health.

As to the speech of the Chairman, to which we listened just now, I hardly feel that I know what I ought to say. He seemed to me to be so familiar with all the details of my administration that I felt that if I ever wanted a biographer it is to Bombay and to the Byculla Club that I must come to find him. But his account of what I have done—or perhaps I should rather say endeavoured to do—was characterised by so generous an insistence on the best that I almost felt that a rival orator should be engaged to get up and paint the opposite side of the picture. I know of several who would have been prepared without a gratuity to undertake the congenial task—only in that case I should not perhaps have enjoyed the hospitality of this gathering. I must therefore leave things as they are, and content myself with thanking the Chairman for his great and unreserved kindness in his treatment of the subject of his toast. Gentlemen, I have thus endeavoured to express my acknowledgements of your kindness, and I must include in these acknowledgements those of Lady Curzon. Your gracious reference to her presence greatly touched my heart.

Gentlemen, I have expressed my acknowledgment of your kindness. May I also take this opportunity through you of thanking all those communities and persons who, from all parts of India, have, during the past three months, showered upon me expressions of esteem and regret? I think I am justified in assuming, both from the quarters from which they have emanated and also from the language employed, that these have not been merely conventional expressions. From a departing Viceroy no one in India has anything more to ask or to expect; his sun is setting, and another orb is rising above the horizon. If in these circumstances, from representative bodies and associations, from the leaders of races and communities, from princes, and from unknown humble men, such messages, couched in such unaffected language as have crowded in upon me, while he cannot but feel very grateful for all this kindness, there may also steal into his mind the comforting reflection that he has not altogether laboured in vain, but has perhaps left some foot-prints that will not be washed out by the incoming tide.

Gentlemen, it is almost seven years ago that I stood upon the neighbouring quay on the morning that I landed to take up my new office. Well do I remember the occasion and the scene; the Bunder gay with bunting and brilliant with colour; the background of the acclaiming streets with their tens of thousands, and the setting of the stateliest panorama in Asia. I do not deny that to me it was a very solemn moment, for I was coming here to take up the dream of my life and to translate into fact my higher aspirations. In that spirit I endeavoured to respond to the address of the Corporation, and were I landing again tomorrow, I would use the same language again. Oceans seem now to roll between that day and this; oceans of incident and experience of zest and achievement, of anxiety and suffering, of pleasure and pain. But as I stood then that morning and the vista spread out before me, I said that I came to India to hold the scales even and as I stand here to-night seven years later I dare to say in all humility that I have done it—have held the scales even between all classes and all creeds—sometimes to my detriment, often at a cost that none but myself can tell, but with such truth and fidelity as in me lay. I futher said that the time for judgment was not when a man puts on his armour but when he takes it off. Even now I am fast unbuckling mine, in a few hours the last piece will have been laid aside. But gentlemen the test. Can I survive my own test? The answer to that I must leave to you among many others, and by your verdict I am willing to abide.

THE DUTIES OF A VICEROY.

Gentlemen, when I came here seven years ago, I had some idea, but not perhaps a very complete idea, of what the post of Viceroy of India is. Now, that I am in a position to give a more matured opinion on the subject I may proceed to throw a little light upon it. There are, I believe, many people at home who cherish the idea that he Viceroy in India is the representative of the Sovereign, in much the same way as Viceroys or Governor-General in other parts of the British Empire, except that India being in the East it is considered wise to surround him with peculiar state and ceremonial, while in a country which is not a constitutional colony but a dependency, it is of course necessary to invest him with certain administrative powers. No conception of the Viceroy's position and duties could well be wide of the mark. Certainly the proudest and most honourable of his functions is to act as representative of the Sovereign, and this act is invested with unusual solemnity and importance in a society organised like that of India upon the aristocratic basis, where the Throne is enveloped in an awe that is the offspring of centuries, and is supported by princely dynasties in many cases as old as itself. The consciousness of this responsibility should, I think, always act both as a stimulus and as a check to the Viceroy—a stimulus to him to act in a manner worthy of the exalted station in which for a short time he is placed, and a check to keep him from inconsiderate or unworthy deeds. But this is of course only the beginning of the matter. The Viceroy very soon finds out that the purely Vicregal aspect of his duties is the very least portion of them, and the Court-life in which he is commonly depicted by ignorant people as revelling occupies only the place of a compulsory background in his everyday existence. He soon discovers that he is the responsible head of what is by far the most perfected and considerable of eighty organised Governments in the world; for the Government of China, which is supposed to rule over a larger number of human beings, can certainly not be accused of a high level of either organisation or perfection. So much is he Viceroy the head of that Government that almost every act of his subordinates is attributed to him by public opinion; and if he is of an active and enterprising nature, a sparrow can scarcely twitter its tail at Peshawar without a response being detected to material orders from Simla or Calcutta. This aspect of the Viceroy's position makes him the target of public criticism to a degree in excess, I think, of that known in any foreign country, except perhaps America. I think that in India, this is sometimes carried too far. When the Viceroy speaks, he is supposed to remember only that he is the representative of the Sovereign. But when he is spoken or written about it is commonly only as head of the administration, and then nothing is sometimes too bad for him. I only make these remarks because this seems to me rather a convenient arrangement, and, because, I think anything is to be deprecated that might deter your Viceroys from taking the supreme and active part in administration which it seems to me to be their duty to do. You do not want them to be figureheads. You want him to pull the stroke oar in the boat. You want English Ministries to send you their very best men, and then you want to get out of them not the correct performance of ceremonial duties, but the very best work of which their energies or experiences or abilities may render them capable. Anything, therefore, that may deter them from such a conception of their duties or confine them to the sterile pursuit of routine is, in my view, greatly to be deplored.

However, I am only yet at the beginning of my enumeration of the Viceroy's tale of bricks. He is the head, not merely of the whole Government, but also of its most arduous department of Government, viz., the Foreign Office. There he is in the exact position of an ordinary Member of Council, with the difference that the work of the Foreign Department is enormously responsible, and that it embraces three spheres of action so entirely different and requiring such an opposite equipment of principles and knowledge as the conduct of relations with the whole of the Native States of India, the management of the frontier provinces, and handling of the frontier tribes, and the offering of advice to his Majesty's Government on practically the entire foreign policy of Asia, which mainly or wholly concerns Great Britain in its relation to India. But the Viceroy, though he is directly responsible for this one Department is scarcely less responsible for the remainder. He exercises over them a control which is, in my judgment, the secret of efficient administration. It is the counterpart of what used to exist in England, but has died out since the days of Sir Robert Peel—with consequences, which cannot be too greatly deplored. I earnestly hope that the Viceroy in India may never cease to be head of the Government in the fullest sense of the term. It is not one man rule, which may or may not be a good thing—that depends on the man. But it is one man supervision, which is the very best form of Government, presuming the man to be competent. The alternative in India is a bureaucracy, which is the most mechanical and lifeless of all forms of administration.

To continue, the Viceroy is also the President of the Legislative Council, where he has to defend the policy of Government in speeches which are apt to be denounced as empty, if they indulge in platitudes and as undignified if they do not. He must have a financial policy, an agricultural policy, a famine policy, a plague policy, a railway policy, an educational policy, an industrial policy, a military policy. Everybody in the country who has a fad or a grievance, and how many are there without either hunts him out. Every public servant who wants an increase of pay, allowances, or pension—a not inconsiderable band—appeals to him as the eye of justice; everyone who thinks he deserves recognition, appeals to him as the fountain of honour. When he goes on tour he has to try to know nearly as much about local needs as the people who have lived there all their lives and he has to refuse vain requests in a manner to make the people who asked them feel happier than they were before. When he meets the merchants he must know all about tea, sugar, indigo, jute, cotton, salt and oil. He is not thought much of unless he can throw in some knowledge of shipping and customs. In some places electricity, steel, and iron and coal are required. For telegraphs, he is supposed to have a special partiality; and is liable to be attacked about the metric system. He must be equally prepared to discourse about labour in South Africa or labour in Assam. The connecting link between him and Municipalities is supplied by water and drains. He must be prepared to speak about everything and often about nothing. He is expected to preserve temples, to keep the currency steady, to satisfy 3rd class passengers, to patronise rice meetings, to make Bombay and Calcutta each think that it is the capital city of India, and to purify the police. He corresponds with all his Lieutenants in every province, and it is his duty to keep in touch with every Local Administration. If he does not reform everything that is wrong, he is told that he is doing too little, if he reforms anything at all that he is doing too much.

A NOBLE OFFICE.

I am sure that I could occupy quite another five minutes of your time in depicting the duties, which you require of the Viceroy in India, and to which I might have added the agreeable finale of being entertained at complimentary banquets. But I have said enough perhaps to show that it is no light burden that I am now laying down and that it is not perhaps surprising if seven years of it should prove enough for any average constitution. And yet I desire to say on this parting occasion that I regard the office of Viceroy of India inconceivably laborious as it is, as the noblest office in the gift of the British Crown. I think the man who does not thrill upon receiving it with a sense not of foolish pride but of grave responsibility, is not fit to be an Englishman. I believe that the man who holds it with devotion, and knows how to wield the power wisely and well, as so many great men in India have done, can for a few years exercise a greater influence upon the destinies of a larger number of his fellow creatures than any head of an Administration in the universe. I hold that England ought to send out to India to fill this great post the pick of her statesmen, and that it should be regarded as one of the supreme prizes of an Englishman's career. I deprecate any attempt, should it ever be made, to attennate its influence, to diminish its privileges, or to lower its prestige. Should the day ever come when the Viceroy of India is treated as the mere puppet or mouthpiece of the Home Government, who is required only to carry out whatever orders it may be thought desirable to transmit, I think that the justification for the post would have ceased to exist. But I cannot believe that the administrative wisdom of my countrymen, which is very great, would ever tolerate so great a blunder.

And now, Gentlemen, after this little sketch of the duties of a Viceroy, you may expect to hear something of the manner of fulfilling them. I have been told that on the present casion I am expected to give a sort of synopsis of the last seven years of administration. I am sure you will be intensely relieved to learn that I intend to disappoint those expectations List of laws, or administrative acts, or executive policies, may properly figure in a budget speech; they may be recorded in an official Minute, they may be grouped and weighed by the historian. But they are hardly the material for an afterdinner oration. Besides which I have been spared the necessity of any such review by the generous ability with which it has already been performed for me by the press.

BUILDING A POLICY.

In as much, however, as all policy, that is deserving of the name must rest upon certain principles, perhaps you will permit me to point out what are the main principles that have underlain everything to which I have set my hand in India. They are four in number. The first may sound very elementary, but it is in reality cardinal. It is the recognition that for every department of the State, and for every branch of the administration, there must be a policy instead of no policy, i.e., a method of treating the subject in question which is based upon accepted premises, either of reasoning or experience, and is laid down in clear language, understood by the officers who have to apply it, and intelligible to the people to whom it is to be applied. It is in fact the negation of a policy of drift.

Years ago I remember coming to India and commencing my studies on the Frontier Question. I enquired of everyone I met what was the Frontier Policy of the Government of India. I even mounted as high as Members of Council. No one could tell me. I found one view at Calcutta, another at Lahore, another at Peshawar, and another at Quetta, and scores of intervening shades between. That is only an illustration, but that absence of a policy cost India thousand of lives and crores of rupees. Of course, in our attempt to fashion or to formulate policies my colleagues and I may not all ways have been successful—our policy need not have been uniformly right. We make no such claim. All that we say is that the policy is now there, not hidden away or enshrouded in hieroglyphic, but practically laid down, in most cases already given to the world, and in every case available for immediate use. There is not a single branch of the administration, internal or external, of which I believe that this cannot truthfully be said. I will give you a few illustrations drawn from spheres as widely separated as possible.

Take Foreign Affairs. The Government of India can hardly be described as having a Foreign Policy of their own, because our foreign relations must necessarily be co-ordinated with those of the Empire. But we can have our views and can state them for what they are worth; and there are certain countries in the close neighbourhood of our frontiers where the conduct of affairs is necessarily in our hands. Thus, in respect of Tibet, the Government of India have throughout had a most definite policy which has not perhaps been fully understood, because it has never been fully stated in published correspondence, but which I have not the slightest doubt will vindicate itself, and that before long. Similarly, with regard to Afghanistan, our policy throughout my term of office has been directed to clearing up all the doubts or misunderstandings that had arisen out of our different agreements with the late Amir, and to a renewal of those agreements, freed from such ambiguity, with his successor. It was to clear up these doubts that the Mission was sent to Kabul, as the Amir found himself unable to carry out his first intention to come down to India, and for all the widespread tales that the Mission had been sent to press roads or railroads or telegraphs and all sorts of unacceptable conditions upon the Amir from which the Government of India or myself was alleged to have been only with difficulty restrained by a cautious Home Government, there was never one shred of foundation.

ON THE FRONTIER.

Perhaps in Persia, a subject which is perhaps better appreciated, and is certainly better written about in Bombay than in any other city of the Empire, we have been able to do most in respect of a positive and intelligible policy. Resting upon Lord Lansdowne's statesmanlike and invaluable dictum as to the Persian Gulf, from which I trust that no British Government will ever be so foolish as to recede, we have been able to pursue a definite course of action in defence of British interests at Muscat, Bahrein, Koweit, and throughout the Persian Gulf. The same applies to Mekran and Seistan, and I believe that I leave British interests in those quarters better safeguarded than they have ever before been. I will not trouble you further about Foreign affairs to-night—though I might take you round the confines of the Indian Empire and show you an Aden Boundary determined, largely owing to the ability of the officers serving under my noble friend, our relations with Sikkim and Bhutan greatly strengthened, and the final settlement of the China-Burmese boundary practically achieved.

Neither will I detain you about tribal frontier of India, although the fact that I can dismiss this almost in a sentence is perhaps more eloquent than any speech could be. The point is that the Government of India, the local officers, and the tribesmen now know exactly what we are aiming at, namely, in so far we are obliged to maintain order, to keep up communications, or to exert influence in the tribal area, to do it, not with British troops but through the tribes themselves. The other day I saw the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and asked him if he could sum up the position of the Frontier. Yes, he replied, I can, in a single word, and that is "Confidence." Confidence at Hunza, confidence at Chitral, which when I came out to India, I was told by the pundits at home that I should have to evacuate in a year, but which is now as tranquil as the compound of the Byculla Club, confidence in the Khyber and the Kurram, confidence all down the frontier of Baluchistan Gentlemen, that is no mean boast. I observe that all the persons who have for years depicted me as a somewhat dangerous person, and who were kind enough to warn India seven years ago of the terrible frontier convulsions that she was in for under my rule, have found it a little difficult to account for the seven years' peace that has settled down on the land. Two explanations have, however, lately been forthcoming. The first is that the tribes were so severely handled by my predecessor that they have not had a kick in them left for me. The second is that having concentrated all my unholy propensities in the direction of Tibet, where, however, for some unexplained reason I did not begin until I had been in India for four years, I had nothing left for the tribes. I do not think that I need be disturbed either of these criticisms. I can hand over the frontier to my successor, with the happy assurance not only that matters are quiet, but that the principles determining our action, whether as regards tribal militia, or border military police, or frontier roads and railways, or tribal control, are all clearly laid down, and are understood. If these principles are departed from, if the Government of India were to go on for a policy of cupidity or adventure, then the confidence of which I have spoken would not last a month. Otherwise I do not see why it should not be enduring.

THE MILITARY POLICY.

We have also for seven years pursued a very consistent military policy, nor differing therein in the least from the distinguished men who preceded us, but using the much larger opportunities that have been presented to us by recurring surpluses to carry out measures of which they often dreamed, but which they had not the funds to realise. I am not one of those who think that the Indian Army is a bad one. I believe it to be by far the best portion of the forces of the British Crown: and certainly such work as it has been my duty to ask it to undertake, whether in South Africa or China or Somaliland or Tibet has been as good as any in the history of the Empire. We have done a good deal to render the Indian Army, I will not say more efficient, but more effective. We have entirely re-armed every section of it. We leave reorganised the horse and field artillery from top to bottom. We have created a new transport organisation, we are now making our own gunpowder, rifles, gun-carriages and guns; we have added 580 British officers and are proposing to add 350 more, we are doubling the Native Army reserves, and all these measures are independent of the schemes of reorganisation and redistribution of which you have heard so much. If due attention continues to be paid to the idiosyncrasies of the Native Army, and if it is treated sympathetically, I believe that we shall continue to receive from it the splendid level of service which is its tradition and its glory.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

In the sphere of internal politics we have adopted a slightly different method, though with the same end, for there we have as a rule not framed our policy without a most exhaustive preliminary examination of the data upon which is ought to rest conducted by the most expert authorities whose services we could command. Thus we did not proceed to draw up a plague policy until the Plague Commission had reported. Our new Famine Codes and Manuals, the methods by which the Government of India will grapple with the next famine when it comes, and the preventive methods which we have been bringing into operation one by one are the results of the Commission over which Sir Antony MacDonnell presided. The great programme of irrigation schemes for the whole of India to which we have committed ourselves, at a cost of 30 millions sterling in 20 years, was similarly not arrived at until Sir Colin Moncreiff's Commission had spent two winters in India. I did not undertake University reform until I had carefully sifted the facts of the case by a Commission upon which the highest authorities had seats. Nor did we charge ourselves with the reform of the Police until we had conducted a most searching enquiry into the facts of existing administration in every Province by Sir A. Fraser's Commission. Finally, we did not propose to create a Railway Board or to revolutionise our railway management until we had obtained the advice of an expert from home. Thus, wherever possible, we have proceeded upon the same plan; firstly, the ascertainment from the information at our disposal, from the representations of the public, and from the known facts, that there was a case for reform; secondly, the appointment of an influential and representative body to go round the country and take evidence; thirdly, the critical examination of their report, accompanied by consultation of Local Governments and of public opinion; fourthly, the accomplished reform. I remember very well—I daresay you do also gentlemen—when the previous administration was ridiculed as one of Commissions that were always sitting, but whose eggs never hatched out. I held my peace, but I sat all the harder. Time was all I wanted; and now I can say that not a single Commission has sat and reported in my time without its results having been embodied with the least possible delay in administrative measures or in legislative Acts. If you want to know the Educational Policy of Government you can find it in the published Resolution of March 1904. I recapitulated it in a recent farewell speech at Simla. If you want to know our Land Revenue Policy, it is similarly enunciated in two published Resolutions dealing with the principle of assessment and collection, which will presently be followed by two others dealing with subsidiary branches of the question. These will then be a corpus or Code of Land Revenue law and policy, such as has never previously existed in India, and which will constitute a charter for the cultivating classes. If you want to know our Fiscal Policy it is contained in the published Despatch of October 1903. Thus, when we look back, I think you will find my claim justified—the case examined, the principles elucidated, the policy laid down, action taken and already bearing fruit.

"THE HUMBLE, SILENT MILLIONS."

The second principle that I have held in view has been this. And the numerous races and creeds of whom India is composed, while I have sought to understand the needs and to espouse the interests of each, to win the confidence of the Princes, to encourage and strengthen the territorial aristocracy, to provide for the better education, and thus to increase the opportunities of the educated classes, to stimulate the energies of Hindu Mahomedan, Buddhist, and Sikh, and to befriend those classes like the Eurasians who are not so powerful as to have many friends of their own—my eye has always rested upon a larger canvas, crowded with untold numbers the real people of India, as distinct from any class or section of the people.

> But thy poor endure
> And are with us yet;
> Be thy name a sure
> Refuge for thy poor.
> Whom men's eyes forget.

It is the Indian poor, the Indian peasant, the patient, humble, silent millions, the 80 per cent. who subsist by agriculture, who know very little of policies, but who profit or suffer by their results, and whom men's eyes, even the eyes of their own countrymen too often forget—to whom I refer. He has been in the background of every policy for which I have been responsible, of every surplus of which I have assisted in the disposition. We see him not in the splendour and opulence, nor even in the squalor, of great cities: he reads no newspapers, for as a rule, he cannot read at all: he has no politics. But he is the bone and sinew of the country, by the sweat of his brow the soil is tilled, from his labour comes forth the national income, he should be the first and the final object of every Viceroy's regard.

It is for him in the main that we have twice reduced the salt tax, that we remitted land revenue in two years amounting to nearly 2½ millions sterling: for him that we are assessing the land revenue at a progressively lower pitch and making its collection elastic. It is to improve his credit that we have created co-operative credit societies, so that he may acquire capital at easy rates and be saved from the usury of the money lender. He is the man whom we desire to lift in the world, to whose children we want to give education to rescue whom from tyranny and oppression we have reformed the Indian police, and from whose cabin we want to ward off penury and famine. Above all let us keep him on the soil and rescue him from bondage or expropriation. When I am vituperated by those who claim to speak for the Indian people, I feel no resentment and no pain. For I search my conscience and I ask myself who and what are the real Indian people; and I rejoice that it has fallen to my lot to do something to alleviate theirs, and that I leave them better than I found them. As for the educated classes, I regret if because I have not extended to them political concessions—more places on councils and so on, I have in a way incurred their hostility. For I certainly in no wise return it, and when I remember how impartially it is bestowed on every Viceroy in the latter part of his term of office, I conclude that there must be something wrong about all of us which brings us under a common ban. I also remember that in a multitude of ways, even as regards places and appointments I have consistently befriended and championed their cause. That I have not offered political concessions because I did not regard it as wisdom or a statesmanship in the interest of India itself to do so, and if I have incurred odium for thus doing my duty I have no apology to advance.

And yet in one respect I venture to think that the classes of whom I am speaking have found in me their best friend. For I have endeavoured to pursue with them the third principle of action to which I before alluded, viz., to be frank and outspoken to take them into open confidence as to the views and intentions of Government, to profit by public opinion, instead of ignoring it not to flatter or cozen but never to mystify or deceive. I have always held that Governors are servants of the public, and that policies are not such high and holy things as not to admit of clear exposition and candid argument for all who care to hear. I cannot say that I have everywhere been rewarded for this confidence. But I have pursued it is part of a diffidence policy for there has not been an act or an aim of Government whose sincerity I have not been prepared to vindicate, and to me there is something manlier in treating your critics with respect than in pretending that you are unaware even of their existence. And my last principle, Gentlemen, has been everywhere to look ahead; to scrutinize not merely the passing requirements of the hour, but the abiding needs of the country, and to build not for the present but for the future. I should say that the one great fault of Englishmen in India is that we do not sufficiently look ahead. We are so much absorbed in the toil of the day that we leave the morrow to take care of itself. But it is not to-morrow only but twenty years hence, fifty years hence, and a hundred years hence. That is the thought that has never left my mind. I have had no ambition to cut Gordian knots or to win ephemeral triumphs. I am content that all my work should go that is not fitted to last. Some of it will go of course. But I hope that a solid residuum may remain and take its place as a part of the organic growth of Indian politics and Indian society. To leave India permanently stronger and more prosperous, to have added to the elements of stability in the national existence, to have cut out some sources of impurity or corruption, to have made dispositions that will raise the level of administration not for a year or two but continuously, to have lifted the people a few grades in the scale of well being, to have enabled the country or the Government better to confront the dangers or the vicissitudes of the future that is the statesman's ambition. Whether he has attained it or not will perhaps not be known until long after he has disappeared.

CAUSES OF THE RESIGNATION.

I need say but few words about my resignation or the causes that led to it. I desire only to mention one cause that did not. It seems to have been thought in some quarters at home that this was a personal quarrel, and that I resigned on personal grounds. No one who has the least acquaintance with the facts of the case, and I would fain hope no one who has any acquaintance with myself, could commit this error. The post of Viceroy of India is not one which any man fit to hold it would resign for any but the strongest reasons. When you remember that to me it was the dream of my childhood, the fulfilled ambition of my manhood and my highest conception of duty to the State, when further you remember that I was filling it for the second time, a distinction which I valued much less for the compliment than for the opportunity afforded to me of completing the work to which I had given all the best of my life you may judge whether I should be likely heedlessly or impulsively to lay it down. No, Sir, there is not a man in this room who does not know that I resigned for a great principle, or rather for two great principles; firstly, the hitherto uncontested, the essential, and in the long run the indestructible subordination of military to civil authority in the administration of all well-conducted States, and secondly, the payment of dues and becoming regard to Indian authority in determining India's needs. I am making no vain boast when I say that in defending these principles as I have sought to do and in sacrificing my position sooner than sacrifice them, I have behind me the whole of the civil service in India, the unanimous wish of non-official English opinion in this country an overpowering preponderance of Indian opinion, and I will add, which is more significant still, the support of the greater part of the Indian Army. I have not one word to say in derogation of those who may hold opposite views; but speaking for the last time as Viceroy of India I am entitled to say why in a few hours I shall cease to be Viceroy in India; and I am also entitled to point out that in speaking for the last time as Viceroy of the country which I have administered for nearly seven years I am speaking as I believe that no single one of my predecessors has ever been able to do to a similar extent, with the whole of that country behind me. And Gentlemen, you may depend upon it, the principles have not vanished though they have momentarily disappeared. They will reappear, and that before very long.

It is a much pleasanter subject to turn from myself to the nobleman whose ship is hourly drawing nearer to these shores and who the day after to-morrow will take over the task that I lay down. It is a pleasure to me to be succeeded by a lifelong friend. But it is a much greater pleasure to know that India will gain a Viceroy of ripe experience, of a strong sense of duty, of sound judgment, and of great personal charm. I hope that the rough seas through which I have sometimes ridden may leave smooth waters in which his keel may glide, and from the depth of my heart I wish him a tranquil and triumphant Viceroyalty.

"LET INDIA BE MY JUDGE."

And now, as the moment comes for me to utter the parting words. I am a little at a loss to know what they should be. A week ago, a man said to me, 'Do you really love India?' I could not imagine if he was jesting. 'Love India', replied, why otherwise should I have cut myself adrift from my own country for the best seven years of my life, why should I have given to this country the best of my poor health and strength, why should I have come back in the awful circumstances of a year ago, why should I have resigned my office sooner than see injury done to her now?' 'Good,' he said, 'I was merely trying you—I know it as well as every one else.'

Gentlemen, you all know it, there is not a man in this room, there is not an impartial man in India, there is not a Bengali patriot who now denounces me for giving him the boon for which he will one day bless my name, who does not know that no Englishman ever stepped on to the shores of India who had a more passionate devotion for the country than he who is now bidding it farewell. Nor will any Englishman ever have left it more resolved to the best of his humble abilities and strength, to continue to do justice in England to India—India who after two hundred years still stands like some beautiful stranger before her captors, so defenceless, so forlorn, so littleunderstood, so little known. She stand in need as much as ever—perhaps more than ever—when such strange experiments are made by many who's knowledge of her does not extend beyond the fringe of her garment, of being championed and spoken for, and saved from insult or defamation. Perhaps my voice for India may not always be indentical withh hat of all her sons, for some of them, as I have said, see or speak very differently from me. But it will be a voice raised on behalf not of a section or a fraction, but so far as the claim may be made, of all India. And in any case, it will be of an India whose development must continue to be a British duty whose fair treatment is a test of British character, and whose destinies are bound up with those of the British race. So far as in me lies it will be a voice raised in the cause of imperial justice and fairdealing; and most of all of seeing that Indian interests are not bartered away or sacrificed or selfishly pawned in the financial or economic adjustments of Empire.

A hundred times in India have I said to myself, Oh, that to every Englishman in this country, as he ends his work might be truthfully applied the phrase. "Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity." No man has, I believe, ever served India faithfully of whom that could not be said. All other triumphs are tinsel and sham. Perhaps there are few of us who make anything but a poor approximation to that ideal. But let it be our ideal all the same. To fight for the right, to abhor the imperfect, the unjust or the mean, to swerve neither to the right hand nor to the left to care nothing for flattery or applause or odium or abuse—it is so easy to have any of them in India—never to let your enthusiasm be soured or your courage grow dim, but to remember tha the Almighty has placed your hand on the greatest of his ploughs, in whose furrow the nations of the future are germinating and taking shape, to drive the blade a little forward in your time, and to feel that somewhere among these millions you have left a little justice or happiness or prosperity, a sense of manliness or moral dignity, a spring of patriotism a dawn of intellectual enlightenment, or a stirring of duty, where it did not before exist—that is enough, that is the Englishman's justification in India. It is good enough for his watchword while he is here, for his epitaph when he is gone. I have worked for no other aim. Let India be my judge. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

ARRIVAL OF LORD AMPTHILL.

His Excellency Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, accompanied by Major W. M. Campbell, Military Secretary, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, by the Peninsular Mail and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. Punctually at 6-10 a.m. (Standard time) the train steamed into the station when his Excellency's saloon was shunted on to the siding. At 7 o'clock his Excellency Lord Ampthill got out of the saloon and was received by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Captain Gray, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and Major Fife, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Madras, who came to Bombay with Lady Ampthill a few days ago. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency entered a Government House carriage which was drawn up alongside of the platform, and was driven off to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a detachment of the Bodyguard of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The arrival was private. The usual salute was fired yesterday morning from the Saluting Battery at Colaba to announce the arrival.

THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

His Highness Major-General Sir Partab Singh G. C. S. I, Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, by the Punjab mail train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. His Highness was accompanied by Diwan Dayakishan Kaul, Private Secretary to His Highness, Captain Munmohan, Aide-de-Camp, and Dr. Balkishan Kaul, Medical Officer. The party left Kashmir on the night of the 13th instant, and came direct without breaking their journey on the way. His Highness, we understand, has specially come to Bombay to bid goodbye to Lord Curzon. His Highness has arranged to stay in Bombay only for four or five days after which he will return to his State.

About six weeks ago, it will be remembered, that enhanced powers were conferred on the Maharaja by Lord Curzon while His Excellency was at Jammu. On that occasion the Maharaja was also presented with a handsome sword as a symbol of the enhanced powers of administration with which he had been duly invested.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI S. AND W. CO., LD.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office on Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Gordhandas Khattav presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted:—

"Your directors have the pleasure to state that the working of your mill for the past year has resulted in a profit of Rupees 2,05,265-8-1. Having regard to the fact that there was hardly any margin of profit during the first half of the year under report, your directors trust that the result will be considered satisfactory. As will appear from the statement of profit and loss account deductions, firstly, of the sum of Rupees 20,523-8-10 being the amount of Commission due to the Agents under their new agreement, and secondly the sum of Rupees 93,086-14-0 being balance of loss of previous years making a total of Rupees 1,17,213-6-10 leave a credit balance of Rupees 88,052-1-3 available for disposal. Your directors recommend that the above amount should be appropriated in the following manner: For payment of dividend of Rupees 50 per share for the year ended the 30th June 1905 Rs. 50,000, to writing off bad and doubtful debts 9,017, to be carried to depreciation fund account Rs. 25,000, to writing off a portion of debenture loan charges Rs. 2,500, balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 1,731-13-6, total Rs. 88,052-13-6. Your directors beg to inform you that they have insured with Lloyds Underwriters in England the profits and fixed charges of your Company for a period of one year against stoppage owing to fire from the 28th September 1905.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared, Messrs Eknath R. Khote and G. Khattav were re-elected directors and Messrs M. A. Dave and B. R. Toorkey were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the business before the meeting.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

(Concluded from page 5.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The following telegram was sent to-day by the Calcutta Khoja Community to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim:—

"The Khoja Jamat offer their sincere congratulations and pray the Almighty to give you long life and health to enjoy this exalted title of Knighthood so deservedly conferred by our august guest His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales."

REJOICINGS AT MANGAON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 9th of November a public meeting was held, in the spacious hall of the Mangaon Taluka kacheri, under the presidency of Mr. S. N. K. Bijurker Mamlatdar, in honour of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to this country.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, people having come from long distances. Portraits of their Majesties, the King and Queen and of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were hung above the dais. The proceedings commenced with Mr. Thorat (Head Karkun) explaining the object of the meeting; Messrs. Dasharath (Hospital Assistant), Upadhye (Telegraph Master), and Keshavrao (Taluka clerk) made speeches befitting the occasion; others also spoke. Then Mr. Bijurker rose amidst cheers and spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I beg to express my gratitude for your kindness in gracing the occasion with your presence. The reason why we have assembled here has been explained by the gentlemen who have already spoken. To-day Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India, our country; the capital of our Presidency will have the unique honour of being the first city in this country to receive the Royal visitors; to-day will witness the spontaneous up-heaval of loyalty from one end of the country to the other and a wave of loyal enthusiasm will spread over the country from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Thirty years ago, at the instance of our late Empress Queen Victoria, of happy memory, who had ruled beneficently over the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen for over 65 years, our most gracious Sovereign King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, paid a visit to this country; His Majesty was not accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, then Princess of Wales but to-day, their Royal son will visit this country accompanied by his Royal Consort Princess May.

"Some of the gentlemen who have spoken have expressed the wish that some concessions would be granted to the people in honour of this auspicious occasion. Our scriptures command us to look upon the Sovereign as the visible God and we owe to the Sovereign the same affectionate regard which we owe to our parents; we are also exhorted to pray to God "Nish-Kama" without any ulterior object in view. So, I am sure that I only express the sentiment of each and every one of my countrymen, when I say that we look upon the Royal visitors as our "Ma-bap" and that we shall reverence them without any end in view. The British rule has been so beneficial to this country (unexampled peace, justice and tranquility reigning in the country during that rule) that we heartily pray to God for its permanence in this country.

"The object of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to this country is to gain an insight into the manners, customs and condition of the people, to be able to rule the people, when he ascends the throne, beneficently, wisely and well. And we doubt not that this object will be attained. Let us now pray for the long life of our most gracious Sovereigns King Edward and Queen Alexandra and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Let us now pray for the long life also of Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington. We must not omit to wish for the health of Mr. Draw, Commissioner S. D. and of Mr. Chuckerbutty the popular Collector of the District, and Mr. Korcishi the Sub-Divisional officer."

The distribution of Pan-supari terminated the proceedings.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales has graciously been pleased to allow the Album to remain with the Secretary of the Indian Ladies Reception Committee until Sunday. Members of the General Committee with their friends including gentlemen and also non-members of the Committee both ladies and gentlemen, can obtain permission of the Honorary Secretaries who will be at the Alexandra Institution, to view the Album there to-day and to-morrow from 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday is reserved for Purdah Ladies viewing the Album, also at the Alexandra Institution, from 2 to 5 p.m.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 kindly presented by Mr. Shapoorji Hormasji Harver, for the distribution of sweets among the patients of the hospital in commemoration of the Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay.

It is probable that the Prince of Wales will lay the foundation-stone of the Tata Research Institute at Bangalore. While visiting Lucknow they will meet the Mutiny veterans under the walls of the famous Residency.

BAND AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

By kind permission of Colonel W. F. Cahusac and Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers, will play the following programme of music at the People's Fair, to-day, under the direction of Bandmaster J. Walshe.

FROM 5-30 TO 7-30 P. M.

March	The Egyptian Patrol	Lano
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber
Valse	Sous le Dôme	Depret
Song	Husheen	Reedham
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll
Gavotte	Endoria	Andre

FROM 8-30 TO 10-30 P. M.

March	Rasturon Parade	Mills
Overture	No. 2 in F	Kolbidas
Valse	Bluebow	Monro
Song	The So I'm Awakening	Haddock
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE GATE OF MERCY SYNAGOGUE.

A special evening service was held in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday evening. The service commenced at 7 p.m

NOTES FROM PARIS.

What is a "Potin"?

SURVIVAL OF MELODRAMA.

M. CLEMENTEL'S MARRIAGE.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

MELODRAMA, which has been all but ousted in recent years by the modern "musical comedy" seems to hold its own with the theatre-going public of Paris. During the past few days there have been four plays which have a suicide for their "denouement." But there is not only an epidemic of self-destruction on the Paris stage at this moment, but a veritable tornado of love "problems." Thus, at the Odeon, which was formerly supposed to be the theatre "par excellence" of the young person, the novelists Paul and Victor Margueritte pose the question as to whether a woman, after having taken the vows of matrimony and found they do not agree with her, is entitled to reform her existence by transferring her fidelity to another. The brothers state frankly that their object is to deal a blow at the present divorce laws and introduce a system whereby the rupture of a marriage tie shall be by mutual consent. "La Rafale," too, may be said to present the same problem, though less explicitly. The story is of a woman who, deserting her lawful and unsympathetic spouse, clings to another to whom she is instinctively drawn. It is very largely a question of temperament, no doubt, but it may be asked whether the brutal varities of life do not find too large a place at this moment upon the French stage. It is a fashion that has only grown up of quite recent years; it was the first breakaway from the romanticism and the earlier classicism that, up to that moment, bound the theatre in bands of steel. In the early days of Victorian Sardou the theatre was a closed profession. If needed, no doubt, some heroic efforts to break through the old and hidebound usage; but the ground being now clear and the last remaining prejudice swept away, why not return to the older, more wholesome and sweeter traditions of the stage? Indeed, it is safe to express a current opinion here that the world is sick of the horribles in four acts, and awaits some new prophet of the reaction.

What is a "potin"? is a question often put by English visitors to laughing Parisians. A "potin" signifies the little story, malicious or amusing, or both, which circulates along the Boulevards, and has for its victim some person of the "monde" or "demi monde," of the theatre or politics. It is one of the most characteristic of Parisian products; a veritable "article de Paris." It takes various forms. For instance, it may circulate about the veteran head of M. Busnach, composer of light opera, who has just taken as bride a charming young actress, he being seventy-three and she twenty-three; just as did our own Sinez Revier but a few years ago or it may concern the marital relations of the fair but frail Merelli, who ran away from her lawful spouse to follow the fortunes of the meteoric Gallay. Indeed, Paris is laughing quietly this October afternoon with the temperature below the freezing point, at the "aplomb" or this lady of fortune. But the "potin" spreads in more exalted regions. There is the "potin" of politics. For instance, it is said that a certain group of Socialists have administered a rebuke to M. Bronsse for his complacency towards Royalty, and, indeed, that he and his fellow councillors of the faith who accompanied him to London are now under the ban of excommunication. Therefore, from this day, M. Brousse and his political friends of the Hotel de Ville are to log rem official Socialists. Then M. de Lanessan does not escape the influence of boulevard gossip. Unkind persons ask his qualifications to discuss he national de ence. "He became Minister of Marine," they say, "solely because in his youth he was chemist on a warship."

In a recent play at Antoine's, a young person tells her richer friend that she has no money to buy a certain pair of boots, but she goes every day to look at them. Merelli does not waste her time in such ineffective proceedings. From the seclusion of St. Lazare, the woman's prison, she writes to a fashionable bootmaker near the Madeleine to send her a pair of boots. If there is any question of payment, she says, her husband will pay. Was such a confidence, extraordinary in the circumstances, warrantable in Paris, was very anxious to know, and so reporters have been spending in open cabs to the domicile of Merelli's husband, who is not Merellia but Sonet. Now Sohe is an art printer of somewhat placid disposition. When the Fourth Estate presented itself at his door he was not overjoyed, but incidentally he confided his views of matrimony to the indiscreet journalists. Said he "my wife has lofty tastes. It is ridiculous to suppose that she can be guilty of contriving at the fraud of to say, do you suppose she could possibly love a man who only earned three hundred francs a months? Ah! you do not comprehend her nature" he observed with an accent of pride in his voice. "She has a soul and great talents for the theatre. I could not gratify those ambitions, and that is why we have separated." And will pay for the boots? asked the intruder. Ah, that is my affair returned the husband. As to whether I do or not, is no concern of the public. A true saying, surely, but the public is so merciless when once its curiosity is aroused.

A member of the Paris Council supports his load of "chaff" at this moment because of a little unwelcome publicity to which he has been subject. In order to keep before the public eye he subsidised a journal of slender resources on the express condition that it should talk of him on every occassion. But when he had paid three years in advance he decided that the advertisement he gained was not worth the candle. In future, his purse would be closed to his quondam trumpeter. But, unfortunately, the buttoning up of his pocket synchronised with his story of the Rosen dinner. He was one of the guests who received a good "roasting", in the Press. This time the advertisement cost him nothing on his banking account, but made large inroads on his reserve of self-esteem and hardest feat of all, the very journal that he had nurtured in his bosom bit him, like the ungrateful viper. It is a sure sign, with the "potin" in full circulation, that the Paris season is well advanced.

The civil marriage of M. Clementel, Minister for the Colonies, with Mrs. Rigbi-Knowles, of the American Colony in Paris, took place at Neuilly, this week. It attracted the Tout-Paris of diplomacy and politics. One of the witnesses for the bridegroom was M. Rouvier Admiral Fournier, so well remembred by English people for his tactful presidency of the North Sea arbitration was witness for the bride. It might almost be described as an automobile wedding. The lady arrived in an electric car, decorated with orchids, the same flower being worn in the corsage of her simple, but elegant, mauve toilette. Many of the guests, also arrived in electric town carriages. The other distinctive note of the wedding was the dress of the little pages of honour, who wore sailor suits. Nearly all the Ministers were present. Mme. Loubet represented the President, and MM. Fallieres and Doumer the two Chambers of Legislature. At the reception, afterwards, at the Ministry of the Colonies was Ranavalo, the ex-Queen of Madagascar, who is staying in the neighbourhood of Paris-Ranavalo was able to add her congratulations to those of the Parisians; indeed, she has a special reason for felicitation; M. Clementel has increased her "pension."

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OUR correspondent writing on November 13 says:—The weather has been cloudy of this side for the past few days and there are indications of rain coming down at any moment.

A highway robbery was committed yesterday somewhere near Mekarda a third class State It appears that a Bunia was going to Mevarda when he was waylaid and robbed of his clothes and Rs. 160. The police are enquiring into the matter. Last night a badmash while travelling in a mixed train leaving Bhownagar at 7-30 p.m. stole a bundle, containing clothes and coins from a fellow passenger and jumped out near a station as the train slowed down.

HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY.

A Government Resolution issued last evening reviews the Triennial Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904. It says:—The Report for 1904 which is submitted by Surgeon General J. P. Greaty relates to a period when Surgeon General W. McConaghy was in office. His Excellency the the Governor in Council has received with much regret the news of his recent decease within a few months of vacating his appointment.

The principal statistics of the past 3 years are set out for comparison in the Report. The change in the classification, however, makes it difficult to compare the figures in any detail with those of the previous triennium. The number of medical institutions open grows steadily, but the increase has been in the class of Private non-aided institutions. In the last 3 years the number of these, most of which are in Native States, has risen from 272 to 305, while in all the other classes there is a net increase of one only. It appears that the high figures of attendances at hospitals in the years 1900 and 1901 which had seriously declined in the early days of plague and the improvement in which was remarked on the Report for 1901, were of an exceptional onaracter. In the following year, 1902, the total was 4031, 85 as against 4 393,55 in 1901, but in 1904, it has risen again to 4 485,32. In the State, Municipal Local Fund and Aided Hospitals, with which the Report is mainly concerned, it is noticed that in Gujarat only has the attendance decreased; this is readily accounted for by the smaller number of patients treated for malarial fever. The decrease from 30·5 per cent of the total number of patients in 1902 to 21 per cent, in 1904 is remarkable; in the Deccan also the decrease is noticeable. The Surgeon General suggests that it may be due to the sales of quinine through the Post Office and to the measures taken for the destruction of mosquitos. The issues of cheap quinine are increasing and this method of distributing it appears to be gaining in popularity; but it is believed that nothing has been done for the destruction of mosquitos on a scale large enough to have any appreciable effect. The rainfall was in defect in both 1903 and 1904 and it seems probable that this may have contributed to the reduced incidence of malarial fever.

There is a marked increase in 1904 in the number of patients suffering from tubercular disease; a considerable proportion of them are treated in the Bombay hospitals, and it appears that the Konkan, including Bombay City, supplies nearly half the total number of patients in the Presidency under this head.

The total income and expenditure of the Public Local Fund, Municipal and Private aided hospitals and dispensaries has been rising annually; so too the share of the expenditure from Provincial Funds. The statement in paragraph 9 of the Report shows that the percentage of the cost borne by Government in the different divisons of the Presidency varies between 50 and 60 per cent, roughly. The Government share in Sind compared with other parts of the Presidency is noticeably small. The reason perhaps is the comparatively greater ability of Local Funds in Sind to bear the cost of their dispensaries. The additional funds which have been placed at the disposal of Local Boards from the current year (Government Resolution No. 2185, dated the 18th April 1905) with it is expected, lead to further developments in the provision of medical aid in rural areas. The receipts from paying patients have fallen from Rs. 76,035 in 1902 to Rs 67,858. This may be due to the practice introduced late in 1903 (Government Resolution No. 8246, dated the 26th November 1903) of allowing fees to be compounded for by a small payment annually by persons whose position does not entitle them to treatment gratis. It is an important principle that persons with sufficient means should pay for medical attendance. The Surgeon General will doubtless take note of any institutions in which the decline of receipts raises the presumption that payment of fees is not duly enforced.

A LUNATIC'S DEATH.

CONVICTION OF NEGLIGENT POLICEMEN.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector A. Finan prosecuted Narayan Gopal, Lance-Naik No. 1854 for having committed, on the 6th ultimo, at the G. T. Hospital, wilful breach or neglect of an order which it was his duty to obay.

Evidence showed that on the day in question, the accused was sent in charge of a guard, consisting of himself and three policemen to watch a lunatic in the G. T. Hospital, with instructions that he should place double sentries on the lunatic, as the latter had previously escaped from the J. J. Hospital. But the accused failed to carry out these orders and put on single sentry only. At about 8 p. m. Policemans No. 955 were in Guard, and the accused and othe two men went to sleep At about 2 a. m. it was discovered that the lunatic had escaped and P. C. No. 955 was found asleep A search was made for the lunatic, and his dead body was recovered from a well, wherein he had jumped after his escape.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship, remarked that the accused's breach of duty was a serious one and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 50 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

In connection with the same case, at the instance of the same European police officer, Jamadarkhan Abdulaknan, La ce-naik, No. 935 was charged with committing violation of duty by going to sleep, while guarding the lunatic and permitting him to escape.

To this charge, the accused pleaded guilty and asked for mercy, and said he had gone to sleep, when guarding the lunatic, who eventually escaped the guard.

His Wordship having again animadverted upon the seriousness of the offence, sentenced prisoner to one month's simple imprisonment having taken into consideration the prisoner's previous good character and it was his first offence.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun. Wheat being sown. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Clouds cleared away. Cotton plants in flower, showing bolls and bolls rapidly ripening. Fresh flowers and bolls fell down; one anna damage. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and in wing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhotara.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking partially begun. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bellary.—Looks like rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH NOV.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk in several places. It is in considerable to large excess of normal.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are above normal, the excess ranging from 5° to 9° in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Deesa and the lowest 46° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly station in the Bombay residency.

Rain.—Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Bangalore and Calicut received light to moderate showers.

Weather.—The cyclonic circulation of winds on the Coromandel Coast indicates slightly unsettle weather conditions off that coast in the Bay. Local rain is probable in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 5th November:—

From Calcutta, Park Street—John Grant, Western Hotel.
From Maratmos—Revd. Berenger, Palace.
From Colombo—M Annaram, Taj Mahal Hotel.
From Karachi—Haji Haroon Cahan, Mominpura Madanpura.
From Mangalore Kna—Appumalia Bablenath, Talavrasta, Coffee House.
From Poona, G I P—Ataneklal Nathubhoy, Hammam Street.
From Jullundur—C Pinto, 10 Marine Lines.
From Amraoti Camp—Mahadoo Limbaji, Sat Rasra, Byculla.
From Jodhpur, J B—Jivraj, care of Goabad, Pachhahal Mala.
From Cawnpore, Civil Lines—Alexander Agent Feeder.
From Londa, S M—Anderson, Survey of India.
From Koorkee—Hastings.
From Tal throug Jaora—Chaganlall Balaji Mataras Mahane.
From Bombay Pydhonie—Ahmad Joosab Opposite Crawford Market, Bhusari Mohalla.
From Adampur, R M—Than dar Kajil, near Bombay.
From Akotner, D M—Shekoo Tocarrm, Bumbkhana, Byculla.
From Karachi City—Aboobakhar Jooma, Khalasi Cookia.
From Hansi (Hisrar)—Gelloomal Ganeshdas.
From Bangalore, Bazar—Narsuja Thuthnaki.
From Manavadar—Eshverlal Glia, Dhobi Talao, Mochigane, Pydhonie.
From Bangalore—Stewart, care of W. G. Smith.
From Baran (Kotah)—Ranchodedass.
From Jafarabad (Kthr)—Maluckchand Laichand, care of Hasraji Mooljl, Bhatabazar.
From Amraoti—Nagappa Mahadappa care of Parsot stam Mamlal, Boatbazar, Masjid.
From Bijapur—Karmali Jivan Madhavji.
From Amreli—Jodha Maram Barkot, near Alaibag Makbi mall.
From Simla—Ahmadbox, Furniture Seller, Zanjir Ahabshan near Haji Abrahim.
From Baroda Camp—Balparavat near Bhuleshvar Market, above Vial, last Bhojwada.
From Warangal, N—Sitaram Pavary Molla.
From Bhagwanpur, B N W—Agent W and S.
From Hosampur, Rajbati—Tanaed Capt Maj Brigade Staff Office.
From Gwalior, I M—Narayendas Kalidas, Apollo Bunder.
From Sitamarhi—Abdulhusen Saleman, Parsi Lane.
From Hodgsonpet—Teekamdas Harljeevan, care of Paganvalathab, Joonihanuman Galli.
From Hala (Sind)—Hafiz Haji Naurmohomad Halai Haji, Quarontine.
From Poona—Mrs Craig.
From Rajkot—Telegraphs.
From Savla—L Grieo.
From Allahabad City—Karamatullah, Pydhonie.
From Jubbulpore, G I P—Abdoolla Kamalhipura Zidoorabki, Chaul Five Lane.
From Nira, S M—Saibkhon Hinppalla, Thontank, Nulbazar, Hagakhan's Third Lane.
From Vizagapatam—G O Narsimalu.
From Asa va, A Pr—Nathubhai, Pydhonie.
From Rajkot—Valji Mooiji, Oil Street.
From Ahmedsbad—Abdul Majset Nurmahmad's Company.
From Arkonam—Essri Madhoo, Bag Dharam Shala.
From Tatta—Rochiram Khushlaldas Gulakat Lane.
From Patiala—Kheratmuhamed Patialawall, Pydhonie.
From Karachi—Lieut Bayley.
From Hyderabad Sind City—Khanchand Mansukhani, Hummam Street.
From Jammoo—Burjorjes Bandaraball.
From Poona City—Dr. Sirajal Hassom, care of Ayaualll, Barister Building second Floor, Sitaram Fort.
From Tellicherry—Horanse, Crawford Market.
From Sarangpur (Dewas)—Umar Hide Dalal, Dharavi,
From Agra—Glov Frarraro, 59 Hornbay Road.
From Secuderabad, Dn—Mohamedakoar, Watson Hotel.
From Secunderabad, Dn—Mohamedakbar, Watson Hotel.
From Benares City—Zaliar Denanesi, Surti Mohalla.
From Nagina O R—Nainiymall Ramchander.
From Simla—Mssooroodie, 128 Nagalia Street.
From Lalgola, E B—Murarji Rasakasi, Bhatbazar.
From Vellore (Arcot)—Max Minok.
From Jesput (Kothr)—Gani Moosa, Khalasi Chakla.
From Terupati—Damodar Padit Narayanpadi, Kalbadevi.
From Tandur, N—Mohamed Patail, Crawford Market.
From Ahmedabad—Esabhai Soomar, care of Hasam Haji Janmahamed, Chat Bazar, Pydhonie.
From Surat—Syed Mahamed Akabar, Watson Hotel.
From Nathdwara—Deoshanker Jaunalal near Darail R S Dukan.
From Jammu—Major Iopham Young, Apollo Bunder.
From Tuticorin Beau—Munsukhlall Jamnadass, Kalbadevi.
From Mhow—Hughes, 3 Marine Lines.
From Jaipur—Kishparam Sitaram.
From M S Sowcarpet—Khajiozir, care of Namsipura Mahomed, Crawford Market.
From Hyerabad, Sindh City—Sidik Carpenter, Sindhi's Quarantine.
From Mylngyan—Raja, Opium shop, Gorga Street, Court.
From Poona, G I P—Boshari, opposite Mahjid Mill, Bazar.
From Kothara (Cutch)—Carsondas Nanji, Khoja Khalakdana Mala Mandvi.
From Adoni—Bookapah Kalbadevi.
From Calcutta—Ahmedbasuul, care of Kamooseth Musafarkhana.
From Karachi City—Nathmal Bhaanilal.
From Bhalinda Jn, N W—Haliton, St, George's Hospital.
From Kilnari—S Kellow Government Dockyard.
From Aurangabad H G—Dasharatundandan S Cotnore, Takburowa, Pallow.
From Lucknow Chowk—Mipansaheb Nobra Miyan, 5 Garden Road.
From Udaipur—Lalobhoy Gobindas Bugtawamuli Motilal.
From Karchi Camp—Schweigera.
From Mussoorie, Library Bazar—Mrs. Norman, Apollo Hotel.
From Pobandar—Joshi Dayaram Kronji, Bhuleshwar, care of Kanjee Chatoo Vadi.
From Balrampur—Saphoram, care of Ramgopal Parasram, Marwari Bazar
From Calcutta, Park Street—Turner, Passenger "Imperatrix", care Agent, Australian Lloyds.
From Aditvari (Nagpur)—Ebrahimji Gulamhusen Bimila, Machi Bazar, Pnarsee Gall.
From Pusa—Khemjee, Pydhonie.
From Khed (Rtg.)—Ganpatrao Keshaorao Bhansle, Police Sepoy No. 1799, Police Commissioner's Office, Crawford Market.
From Ankleshvar, B B—Narotam Dulabh Patel, Jadavrao's Malwa, Mandvi.
From Bombay, Masjid—Dongarsi Rattansi, care of Sendar, Masjid.
From Victoria Terminus, G I P Narandas Lukhmidas, care of Sender, Victoria Terminus, G I P.
From Vizianagram—Latheebshalbib, care of Hajee Mogsa Hajee Wesnan, Bangadi Bazar.
From Rawalpindi—Mohamedhussain, care of Mabukharu 75th.
From Cawnpore Collectorgung—President Morji
From Panvel (Kolaba)—Alarakhia Kaya, care of Baras Larvala Pydhonie.
From Patiala—Sitaramas Kharaoohamed Shahrahan Hojel Bondibondan, Py honie.
From Calicut, Mbr—Rustom Manockjee, Saw Mills. Byculla.
From Sholapur City—Jopaldas Bhagwandas.
From Ahmednagar, M K Jani Girdhar Udaram Bagalmath, care of Trikunji Mandir.
From Karachi—Atyaji Amratray Bukai 3rd Bhoiwada.
From Mangalore, Kna—Khambadkone Subarao, Lakudwala's Chawl.
From Hyderabad, Dn—Abdul Shukur Sahib, Nagdevi Street, Crawford Market.
From Makulla—Indian Trading, Koli Mala, Mandvi.
From Indore City—Chhotujan Indorewalli, Haji Kassam Chal.
From Chousaidi through Neemuch—Rajal Ali.
From Novagon—Appa, Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum.
From Jubbulpore, Landganj—Mooldhand Nathoobhoy
From Lahore—Jatramdas Mulchand, Cloth Merchant, General Market
From Mahiang, B—Raja, care Opiumwala, Gogas Street Cote.
From Rander—Nawajbai Jamsedji Mistri, Fort, Taswali Chaul.
From Poona—A Lehmann, Marks and Co.
From Delhi, Chandni Chowk—Bansudhar Ramnarain Marwari Bazar.
From Calicut, Mbr—Devki Kotija of Naria Canjy.
From Acrab, E I—Abul Ghuffar.
From Cutch Mandvi—Ladhamni Trikam, Khalasi Chakla.
From Behrampur City, G M—Athum Natunatan.
From Myingyn—Raja, care of Afingwala, Gona St. Court.
From Mirzapur, C I—Vikrama Parsad, Pydhonie.
From Deesa—Maneckchand Meghji, care of Inderji Karamchand, Shimni Tad.
From Muttra Jn, A D C—Bishram Liladhar.
From Madras—Bavasaib Mukatham, 80, Lowerchaly Street, Ajeebrahim's Houses.
From Muttra—Bishram Liladhar.
From Trivellore, M—Kanhiram, Kalbadevi.
From Daylaji—School Master Mortimer.
From Tellicherry—Dassaprabhu, care of Bhissoy Brothers, Kalbadevi.
From Calcutta—Maulvi Fuzl Ruttee, care Thomas Cook and Sons.
From Murshidabad—Khan Bahadur Fuzlrubbee, care of Coupon.
From Mecan Mee.—Capt Powell, H T "Plassey."
From Pakhowal—Miss Fraser, S S "Circania."
From Crawborough—Hope Simpson, care of Grahams.
From London—Collister.
From Gwalior, I M—Political.
From Bassein (Burma)—Mrs Stone, Davaspori Ceylon.

JUDGE PARRY ON STATISTICS.

ALL HONEST MEN HATE THEM.

AT the annual dinner of the Manchester Statistical Society Judge Parry propose the toast of the evening. In the course of his speech he said: I have the greatest difficulty in conscientiously proposing the Manchester or any other statistical society because I hate statistics and I believe all honest men hate statistics Only probably myself and another dramatist—Mr. George Barnard Shaw—dare speak the truth like this in a public assembly. But tonight I feel that, having had this honour thrust upon me, it would ill befit me if I did not say exactly what I think not only about statistics in general, but the Manchester Statistical Society in particular. Well, I read a sad story the other day in a newspaper I was going to tell it as one of my own, but I believe the press are present as to the inadvisability of trusting to statistics. A small boy came home with two black eyes and a very swollen nose and his mother said to him, "I think you promised me, Tommy, always when you were thinking of fighting or were angry with another you would count a hundred." He replied, "I did count a hundred, and that is when the other boy hit me."—It is a long time, Judge Parry said, since I was at Sunday school, but I remember a story being very much impressed upon me, Somewhere—I speak under some reserve—in "Chronicles," I think—it is, the—text was, "And Satan stood up against Israel, and provoked David to number Israel. That is one of the earliest failures of statistics, and it is noticeable that Satan started it. He provoked David to it. If I remember rightly David did not work out the statistics himself—he appointed Joab.—He did not like the job, but he worked them out: And that is so like your Society, because, as far as I can make out instead of getting some merchant—a statistical man—among your Society to work out the ten years' statistics of the County Court you put on Joab but when all was finished—I believe I am quoting the text rightly, when all the statistics were got in David said. I have done foolishly. And I have no doubt that he had; You know how history repeat itself. In a great politician far from our hearts to-night a you have another great Imperialist like David Joseph Chamberlain. He began with statistics and no doubt now he is saying to himself, I have done foolishly. It only shows—and I have wrestled with this subject—how little there is to be said for statistics even by way of illustration. The fact is that your Society is wrongly named. As far as I can make out there is not a single member of it who has ever done anything at all in the way of statistics. What you do is to meet and talk about what can be done with statistics after her people have made them. And that is very interesting. You talk about statistics and you meet here and dine over statistics. But in Manchester, which is more or less, I hope, still a progressive centra there ought to be no such thing as a Statistical Society at all. That is why I am proposing your health. What you want is a Poetical Society—a society of people with brilliant imaginations. I don't say a society of people with brains, because I have been long enough in Manchester to know that that is not difficult to bring together. But poetical imaginations, I bell ve the name of this Society, I should do away with still exist in Manchester, and I should change your statistics; I don't believe any of you work at the subject at all. Take the statistics that exist—and there are tons of them in the Free Library,—and try to make something out of them, Judge Parry said he felt sure they would do this if there were an energetic man among them to do it: He believed, he hinted, that they had something of the sort in view, for they had appointed a new president, to whom he resigned the chairmanship of Joab,—In concluding he agreed there was a serious side to the Society and that they might be of much service to the community.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste left Adeo for Bombay on the 14th instant at night and is due here on the 20th instant at daybreak. She brings the following passengers:—

Mr and Mrs Anderson and child
Mr L Aspelt
Mr Anastasiohi
Revd Balvantrao
Revd and Mrs Bruske
Mr and Mrs Bevis
Miss Bevis
Mr Battenberg
Dr Bloch
Mrs H Clutterbuchs
Mrs E M Crkery
Mr and Mrs Outhbe.tson Jones
Miss Cariberg
Mr Clanson
Mr Cohen
Miss Delmter
Mr Dossogne and Brother
Mr Dalal
Mr Davis
Mr Feidmann
Revd Fischer
Mr and Mrs Flor
Mr Flury
Mr C L Garston
Revd Galatti
Mr Giacommi
Mrs Gapp
Mr and Mrs G rdner Brown
Mr and Mrs Hayward
Miss Hayward
Miss Hayward
Mr and Mrs Jam s
Mr Jaeckel
Miss Krauss
Mr and Mrs Kasten and infant
Mr Karsten
Mr Kavadias
Miss Lampp
Revd Lindquist
Mrs Lawrie
Mr Liebenstein
Mr Lascorn
Mrs Lees, Governess and child
Mr J H Lovell
Capt and Mrs C L Magniac
Mr Maier
Miss Moore
E Moffakana's Sultan
Mr F Muller
Miss Numble
Revd and Mrs Nottrott and 3 children
Mr Orgel
M Sorab Limjee Palamkote
Miss Pollard
Miss G Patan
Miss F M Paton
Mr Pavicevich
Mr Paterson
Mr W Radsick
Revd Kauw
Mr and Mrs C Reymer
Mr F Schoorer
Capt G E Stewart
Revd and Mrs Sangle
Mr Schwarz and 2 of family
Mr J Tonnigkott
Mr and Mrs Tilemann
Mrs Wigest
Mr Wengle
Mr H Weiss
Mr Wein
Mr Zwingenberg
Mr C Ziegler

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," Nov. 16.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S V FitzGerald Political Agent Second Grade is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for four months from the 21st Nov or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut-Col G B O'Donnell Political Agent Third Grade on return to duty to be Political Agent Mahi Kantha vice Mr P S V FitzGerald proceeding on leave.

Mr C W M Hudson I C S on return to duty to be Political Agent Savanur vice Mr M C Gibb I C S.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhimrao Narsinham Hubilkar B A, LLB to be Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and on the termination of his present temporary appointment at Gadag to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Dahanu displacing Mr Shankar Appaji Gupte B A, LLB.

Mr Dadabhai Nassarwanji Nanavati City Mag. Ahmedabad held charge of the criminal and miscellaneous duties of the office of the Cantonment Mag Ahmedabad in addition to his own from the 12th Sept to the 5th Oct both days inclusive.

Mr Lalubhai Pranvallabh Parikh Judge of the Court of Small Cause s Ahmedabad held charge of the civil duties of the office of Cantonment Mag Ahmedabad in addition to his own from the 12th Sept to the 5th Oct.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H Waterfield I C S on return to be Assist Collector Khandesh.

Mr M C Gibb LLB (Cantab) I C S on relief to act as Comr Central Div vice Mr A G Logan I C S pending further orders and Mr C W M Hudson I C S on return to duty to be Collector of Dharwar and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar District vice Mr M C Gibb I C S.

Mr C W M Hudson I C S has been allowed to return to duty with a the period of his leave.

Mr W C Shpheerd B A (Oxon) I C S on relief to act as Collector of Khandesh and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh Dist vice Mr G S Curtis I C S pending further orders

Mr C W A Turner I C S on relief to be Assistant Collector Broach.

Mr H L Painter B A (Oxon) I C on return to duty to be Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium Bombay and Chief Inspector of Factories vice Mr C W A Turner I C S.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Rebsch Chairman City of Bombay Improvement Trust has been allowed an extension of furlough up to the 30th April 1906 inclusive.

PUBLIC WORK DEPARTMENT.

On return from leave Mr H O B Shoubridge Assoc M Inst C E Executive Engineer 3rd Grade is posted to the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation Dist.

Mr W H White C E Chief Eng Class I and Secretary to Govt P W D is appointed to hold charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Joint secretary of Govt P W D in addition to his own duties vice Mr W L S L Cameron Assoc M Inst C E superintending Eng Class II permanent and Chief Eng Class II sub pro tem on leave.

Pending the arrival of Mr P J Fitzgibbon M Inst C E Executive Engr 1st Grade from leave Mr E M Prog Assoc M Inst C E Assist Engr 1st Grade permanent and Executive Engr 3rd Grade temporary rank is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Under Secretary to Govt P W D Roads and Buildings in addition to his own duties as Under Secretary to Govt P W D Irrigation vice Mr J C Chapman Assoc M Inst C E Assist Engr 1st Grade permanent and Executive Engr 3rd Grade temporary rank on leave.

Mr J S Faubron and Mr C B Pooley Assist Engineers 2nd Grade passed on the 8th Nov an examination in Mar. Civil according to the departmental standard.

Mr Trimbak Vinayak Dixit Head Karkun taluka Bhimtha of in the Poona Dist acted as Mamlatdar of the same taluka from the 9th to the 24th Aug both days inclusive being the period intervening between the date of the departure of Mr Bhaskar Balwant Sabasrabudhi and that of the arrival of Mr Govind Jagannath Padhye.

Mr Govid Yeshwant Mirikar Head Karkun taluka Sangamner in the Ahmednagar District is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Vinayak Appaji Gupte.

Mr Bhimaji Ramchandra Kappal Head Karkun to act as Mamlatdar of Chikodi during the deputation of Mr R E Parvatikar the permanent incumbent.

Mr Bhaskar Anant Paradkar Head Karkun to act as Mamlatdar of Panvel during the absence on privilege leave for fifteen days of Mr R S Sahasrabudhe the permanent incumbent.

HIGH COURT.—November 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

513-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sambhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

For examination for witness Viva Voce.

627-04—Bicknell M and R—Tricumdas Purshotam and others vs Makanji Depa—Raghavaya A and B.

630-03—Payne and Co—Meister Lucius and Brumming Limited vs Manilal Premchand Dikshit D and S

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

741-01—Mulji and D—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Bapuji Cassinath Dhackji Khunderao S and L

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223-05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia—Part heard

404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.

728-02—Mulla and M—Abdool Hoosein Najiddin vs Fakiha boo widow and others—Bhaishunker—K and G and Payne and Co and B N and B—For taking evidence.

223-05—Mulla and M—Bustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohunji Sorabji and J.

753-04—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M.

For further directions and costs on commissioners report.

513-03—Matubhoy J and M—Doolabji Soonderji vs Dayaram Harjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and G

728-02—Mulla and M—Abdool Hoosein Najuridin vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co—Bhaishunker K and G and B M and R

655-05—Raghavaya and B—Mahadeo Sakharam Shinte vs Mahatibai widow—Chitnis and M

Short Cause.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of the Land Acqn Act 1 of 1894 and cruse in the matter of Government 2 Rustumji Byramji Jijibhoy and 3 Sorabji Cawasji Sodla—Cragie L and O

For hearing exceptions to the special on commissioners special report.

972-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Hajndady and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Alaudin Jitaker and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulji and D and Captain and V.

46-04—Madhavji and K—Luxman alias Lalloo Ramparsad and another vs Devsey Dowjee and others Ardeser H B and Co

636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponment.

356-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-5789-05—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For an Exparte decree.

601-05—Captain and V—Esmailji Oomerji and another vs Haji Miyan Valad Baloo Miyan Pathan and another—Chitnis and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Sulaman Bebani vs Mahomed bin Abdool Hoosein and another Mirza and M—Part heard

235-01—Payne and Co—Morarji Canji and others vs Haridas Purshotam and others—Little and Co—(Part heard by Russell J)

For further directions and costs on Commissioner Report.

214-03—Mulla and A Jonabai vs Rahimanbhoy Assur and others—B M and R Tyabji D and Co

43-04—M B Chothia Bai Hurbai widow vs Sheriff Abu Bucker and others Ardesir H D and Co

Commercial cause.

633-83—Payne and Co—Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Amthalal Ghelabhai and others—Wadia G and Co and E G and W

63-05—Payne and Co—Hajee Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Arubhai Ghellabhai and another—Edgelow G and W

Long Causes.

456-04—Payne and Co—Khatizabai widow vs Gomer Abdul Latiff Abba an vs—Kanga and P and Captain and V

147-03—M Vakil Aldool Rahiman bin Esak vs Putlibai D and L

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motisawahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs O A Ellis—In person.

320-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

676-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithaldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

125-04—Captain and

M.A.P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

WHATEVER may be their several degrees of practical prosperity, we have always among our London actor-managers one who for the moment is more the fashion than the rest. Now it is this one's, turn to be "out on top," and now it is that one's and a happy characteristic of the game is that the one who has just had his turn can have it again as often as Society likes to give it to him. It is Mr. Beerbohm Tree one day and Sir Charles Wyndham the next. It is now Mr. George Alexander and now Mr. Lewis Waller. Then it is Mr. Tree again, or Sir Charles again, or either of the others again. At present it is Mr. Arthur Bourchier. He is at the top of the theatrical conversation of the day. We are wondering how much he really made out of the Walls of Jericho. (Rumour is uncertain whether it was ten or fifty thousand.) We would like to know how the play gets on without him at the Shaftesbury. We are anxious to learn from our friends whether they have seen his Shylock at the Garrick. We would be particularly interested to know what he intends putting on when "The Merchant of Venice" has been taken off. And so on. For he is the fashion.

Mr. Bourchier's success as Shylock is in a sense, surprising. We all knew that the brain was there for the part, but few of us felt confident of the actor's ability to throw completely off for three whole hours at a stretch that mantle of modernism which has for so long been his chief article of psychological attire. We were well enough prepared to find a Shylock who knew his Shakespear, but not a Shylock who looked it, and felt its inward spirit. The familiar manner of the actor is in this Shylock completely submerged. It is difficult to imagine that behind Shylock's nose there really is an Arthur Bourchier And as we recognise this difficulty we recognise with it and because of it, how thoroughly Mr Bourchier deserves to be "the fashion." If even there was any question in the public mind as to whether Mr. Bouchier could be properly considered a great actor, that question has been very emphatically answered in the affirmative by the Garrick Shylock. There is a whisper abroad that the Bourchiers may appear some time next year as the Macbeths. The new Shylock makes it easy to look forward to a new Macbeth of considerable quality, and it is pretty certain that we have in Miss Violet Vanbrugh the promise of a sufficiently intense lady. But the whisper of this possibility of a Garrick Macbeth is of the lightest and lowest kind, scarcely belonging to anything more tangible than the atmosphere of prophecy.

Here is a little Irving story which a most melancholy occasion has not yet sent into public print. A certain super who, carried a torch in the Macbeth production at the Lyceum, and who was discovered by Irving to be a young gentleman of private means with an idle fancy for the stage had a habit of turning up late at rehearsals, and excusing himself on the plea of indisposition. A few days before the night of the production of the tragedy, on the young torch-bearer arriving on the stage many minutes to the wrong side of his time, Irving called him on one side and said quite sweetly, "Do you know, Mr.——, I am gettingvery anxious about you. I trust your understudy enjoys fairly reliable health, for I can conceive nothing more disastrous to my production than the possibility of your being both indisposed at the same time." "

The crush at and around the Abbey on Friday, on the occasion of the commitment to their last resting-place of the ashes of Sir Henry Irving, recalls to memory a pretty thing that happened in connection with the crush at the funeral of William Terriss. Heading the celebrities who attended the ceremony at the grave was the murdered actor's old friend and master, Henry Irving, and he had gone to the cemetery not only to bid his last good-bye to the dead player, but also to accompany and support that player's artistic comrade, Miss Jessie Milward. The cemetery was packed with people to its very gates, for besides the great crowd of the actor's admirers and friends, there were the men and women who would on no account miss a grand funeral, and the men and women who take a special interest in the burial of a person who has been put to death by the hands of Cain. These last will do anything so long as they can get a good view of what may be going on in the vicinity of the ceremony, and many were the graves that were trodden flat and the flowers that were broken and scattered. On his way from the burial of his friend, Irving passed over a part of the cemetery which looked as if it had been trampled down by a herd of wild cattle. In the midst of this sorry wreckage he paused to converse with some friends, and as he moved on again his eye fell sorrowfully upon a hideous enamelled tin wreath which had been knocked from a little wooden cross on the grave of someone who on earth had evidently been in poor circumstances. With the quiet unconcerned air of a man who might have been putting his own garden in order, Irving picked the tin wreath from the ground and, restoring it to its place on the cross, passed on.

The title of the new play at the Waldorf, "Lights, Out," the production of which was postponed on account of the death of the leading actor's father, calls to mind an evening in the professional career of Mr. H. B. Irving when the lights were out with a vengeance, but not in the usual sense of the phrase. When H.B., his Oxford days over, had made a few surreptitious appearances in London, and had come to the conclusion that London was no place for him until he had learnt something more about his business, he joined a touring company of Mr. Ben Greet, and knocked off some of the rough edges of his earliest dramatic efforts with such diverse parts as Charles Surface, Othello, Hamlet, and Claude Melnotte. It was during these days of his apprenticeship that his father announced his intention of going to Richmond to see his son play Claude, and the son was naturally most anxious to make a good show before so severe a critic. Indeed, as Mr. H. B. Irving smilingly confessed to "M. A. P." soon after the performance in question, it gave him no peculiar pleasure to submit his efforts to the judgment of Sir Henry and he could not rid himself of the uneasy feeling that somehow or other, he was making rather a fool of himself.

It was the night of the local regatta, and the theatre in which he was "starring" in "The Lady of Lyons," stood almost on the very banks of the river. "Conceive, then my horror," said the young actor, "when, added to my feelings of mingled shame and a sort of hopeless desire to please, there broke on my ears in all my quietest and tenderest passages nothing but the loud and long-continued reports of maroons, squibs rockets, and other diabolical inventions of the pyrotechnist! It was enough! I felt the whole thing to be unjust and ill-fated, and somewhere in the second act abandoned all hope. Need I say that I don't think my father was very much impressed by what he had seen? Still, it was some consolation to be able to attribute his lack of enthusiasm to the persistent interruptions of those wretched fireworks How good it must be for H. B. (as he is called by almost everyone now) to remember that his beloved and honoured father lived to see his triumph as Hamlet at the Adelphi.

In the Empire souvenir, which was issued in connection with the recent re-opening of the theatre slight allusion is made to the misbehaviour of the horse upon which Mr. Herbert Standing made his appearance in the spectacular opera of Chilperic. Indeed, nothing more is said in the souvenir on this subject beyond the statement that this horse did misbehave itself; and so a correspondent, who informs me he is collecting stories about stage horses asks me to tell him what I can remember of the incident. Well, it happened a long time ago, and I believe when I told the story of the shy horse in these columns some years back, a writer on another paper informed me that in one or two particulars I was not quite correct. But, so far as I can recollect a contemporary account of the affair—though I was not present at the Empire on the occasion of that first-night—the story I have already given describes fairly accurately the scene that noble white animal with the mottled nose was responsible for.

If I am wrong, perhaps Mr. Herbert Standing, who rode the beast, will be good enough to put me right. First of all, the horse, taking fright at the orchestra, refused to do more than show its nose at the wings. (I remember that some one writing about it in the Press observed that you can lead a horse to the stage, but you can't make it go on and act.) Herbert Standing, finding that persuasion was useless, not to say dangerous, dismounted at last, and made his entrance on foot, but he had not been long on the stage before the troublesome creature; apparently recovered from his nervousness or night walked shyly up behind the actor, who was down by the footlights singing his "entrance lines," and stood firmly upon the golden hem of his royal robe, thus holding the actor to the ground, and making it impossible for him to get away until it pleased the brute to release him. It seemed to say to the audience: "If the King came on without me, His Majesty is not going off in the same rude fashion!"

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Again thanking you for the great interest which you have shown in my case.

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Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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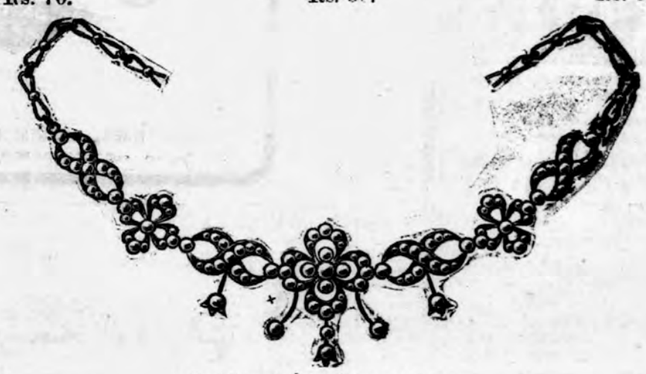

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